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An account of the ſucceſs of a ſociety eſtabliſhed at Amſterdam, for the recovery of perſons ſuppoſed to be drowned, &c.

WE have already given an account of the eſtabliſhment of this ſociety [xxxi. 521. xxxiv. 34.], and of the directions laid down for the recovery of perſons recently drowned, and juſt taken out of the water, without any ſigns of life.

It is much to be lamented, from the happy effects that have been experienced in a neighbouring nation, that a ſociety, founded on the ſame humane principle, ſhould be wanting in England, where charitable eſtabliſhments of almoſt every other kind ſo plentifully abound. Till ſuch an eſtabliſhment be inſtituted, let all who have it in their power, endeavour to ſupply its place.

Were the conductors of periodical papers of every kind to concur in circulating throughout the kingdom, I may ſay throughout the world, the methods by which perſons ſuppoſed to be drowned, may be reſtored to life, there is no doubt but that many would live to bleſs their benefactors, who muſt otherwiſe inevitably periſh for want of the neceſſary aſſiſtance.

We have been favoured, by the ſociety already mentioned, with an account of the happy effects which have attended the meaſures they have purſued to accompliſh their benevolent intentions; and though the limits to which we are

confined will not admit of a full detail of all the particulars, yet by reciting the additional inſtructions which practice may have ſuggeſted, and experience confirmed; and by reporting, in brief, the caſes which the ſociety have publiſhed more at large; our readers will be enabled, upon ſimilar occaſions, to direct to ſimilar remedies; and will be encouraged not wholly to ground their hopes of ſucceſs on the immediate application of thoſe remedies, but to exert their endeavours in caſes that may appear, by long omiſſion, deſperate. The caſes that follow will ſhew, that, by perſeverance, ſome have been reſtored when no reaſonable hopes of recovery could be entertained.

On this account, and from the extraordinary circumſtances attending many of the following caſes, it may be neceſſary to premiſe, that the facts which are here ſelected, were all authentically proved, in order to intitle the parties concerned to the premiums beſtowed by the ſociety as an encouragement to leave no means unattempted for the recovery of the unfortunate. They are not, therefore, to be conſidered as extraordinary inſtances inſerted to amuſe the reader, but as a narrative of facts, by way of example, to direct the benevolent in what manner to proceed upon like emergent accidents.

By way of ſupplement to the directions formerly given, the ſociety ſtrongly recommend ſtimulating * the inteſtines of the patient with the warm ſmoke of tobacco, and continuing that operation, without intermiſſion, for ſome conſiderable time. They caution againſt laying the patient on his back; but adviſe ſtirring him from ſide to ſide, and ſometimes placing him on his belly, particularly when it may be judged neceſſary to incline his head downwards, to diſcharge the water. They condemn the uſual method of rolling the patient in a barrel, or hanging him by the feet; and adviſe a gentle inclination of the head frequently repeated, rather than a prone ſituation long continued: they approve of a waggon † to carry the patient where it may be neceſſary, rather than any other means of conveyance, provided it be furniſhed with a bed of ſtraw.

When the patient is coming to himſelf, they think frequently feeling the pulſe a neceſſary precaution, leſt a ſudden collection of humours ſhould intervene, and defeat all that had been done to facilitate his recovery. Where there is reaſon to apprehend any accident of this ſort, bleeding a ſecond, or even a third time, to keep the patient low, is preferable to ſuffering him to retain forces that may be hurtful.

They invite phyſicians of every nation to lend their aid to inveſtigate the immediate cauſe of death in drowned perſons, in order to lead to a certain, ſimple, and regular method of cure, eaſily to be practiſed, and every where to be attained.

They admit the appearance of putrefaction to be the only infallible ſign of death in drowned perſons; and in every other caſe, encourage trials; becauſe, to reſtore life, we may be reproached for not having done enough, but can never be blamed for having done too much.

They recommend to the notice of the public two late publications; one intitled, *Directions for the recovery of drowned perſons*, collected from the beſt authorities by M. de Villiers, a celebrated phyſician at Paris; the other, Dr Bicker's *Tranſlation of Tiſſot's means of preſerving health*; to which that able phyſician has added a particular chapter on the preſent ſubject. According to Bicker, the immediate cauſe of death in drowning, is a ſuffocation, proceeding from an obſtructed reſpiration, naturally accompanied by an effective apoplexy: he therefore recommends the inſufflation of ſmoke to the inteſtines, and of air to the lungs; adviſes bleeding in the jugular vein; but diſapproves, in general, of vomits and bronchotomy: he approves much of warm aſhes; and thinks, when theſe cannot be obtained, that ſand mingled with ſalt, or ſalt alone, excellent ſubſtitutes.

The caſes that follow are, in our eſtimation, the beſt directors.

Caſe 1. At Haaren, in the province of Groningen, John Hendricks, about two years old, fell backwards, between five and ſix in the evening of April 8. 1768, into a canal at a little diſtance from his father's houſe. When Rodolph Swyrs drew him out, all who ſaw the child, pronounced him dead; notwithſtanding which, in an hour's time, he was brought to

* This may eaſily be done by thoſe who know how to adminiſter a glyſter, by waxing or oiling a common pipe, and applying it as a fumigator.

† Waggons in Holland are the ordinary land carriages for the conveyance of paſſengers.

to life, principally by the endeavours of a ſervant-maid, who rocked him upon her knees, dried him, and rubbed him before the fire.

Caſe 2. At Harlem, Mary Storm, relict of Gerard Buitendyk, in the ſixty-firſt year of her age, returning home on the 2d of January 1771, about ſix at night, had the misfortune to miſtake her way in the dark, and to fall into the Old Canal. The ſiſter of William Tellinger, who lived next door but one, hearing her plunge, ſcreamed out, and inſtantly brought the neighbours together; who, not being able to keep in a light, by reaſon of the violence of the wind, continued to grope for her in the dark with a rake; and it was ſome conſiderable time before they found her, and drew her out. Having landed her on the quay, they laid her acroſs a barrow, with her face towards the ground, and carried her to a public houſe, where M. Henry Poor, a ſurgeon, put ſome ſal ammoniac, mixed with eau de vie, into her mouth; but without effect; her eyes were fixed in her head, and no ſigns of life could be diſcovered. With ſome of the remaining mixture he, however, waſhed and chafed her head; and while this was doing, the women ſtript off her wet cloaths, and covered her with blankets that had been well warmed. Dr Dicten being ſent for, ordered her to be blooded in the arm, and a cordial; and when ſhe came a little to herſelf, made her drink plentifully of coffee. It was, however, ſome time after ſhe was dreſſed, and ſet in a chair, before ſhe knew any body, or could ſpeak. About eight o'clock the ſame night ſhe was carried home in a ſledge, and put into a warm bed; and in the morning Dr Dicten found her perfectly recovered.

Caſe 3. At Meppel, in Overyſſel, John Monſterman, a child of two years and a half old, fell, on the 6th of February 1771, into a pond at the back of his father's houſe; where it is likely he had remained for more than a quarter of an hour before he was diſcovered by one Weard, a ſhoemaker, who thought, as he was paſſing by, he ſaw ſomething, which he at firſt took for a baſket, elevated a little above the ice, and ſo walked on; but ſoon recollecting himſelf, he returned, and aſked the miſtreſs of the houſe if ſhe did not miſs one of her children? Her anſwer was, that one had been out about a quarter of an hour. They both haſtened to the pond, and found the poor innocent with its head under water, and its feet upon the ice. They inſtantly drew him out, and carried him into the houſe; where every one who ſaw him gave him over for dead; but being willing to try what could be done, they ſent for M. Bontſes, a ſurgeon, who was a full quarter of an hour before he arrived. He ordered a good fire to be made, the child to be ſtript, dried, and laid warm on its mother's lap, with its face downwards, and its head a little reclining; he then, with a piece of flannel ſteeped in warm brandy, rubbed the neck, belly, arms, and legs; which operation having been ſome time continued, he at laſt felt a kind of heaving of the breaſt, which ſometimes was perceptible, and ſometimes quite ſtill. With the help of a fumigator he inſtantly injected the ſmoke of tobacco, not only into the inteſtines, but alſo into the noſtrils and mouth of the patient; which preſently brought up a kind of frothy water, and reſpiration began ſenſibly to increaſe. He then tickled his noſe and mouth with a feather ſteeped in eau de vie, and breathed ſtrong into his noſtrils, at the ſame time holding his mouth cloſe ſhut. By theſe efforts the child was reſtored to life, and in a few hours became perfectly well. This child was more than two hours under the ſurgeon's hands before he ſhewed any ſigns of life; and M. Bontſes thinks breathing air into his noſtrils an eſſential part of the cure.

Caſe 4. At Lewarde, on the 8th of February 1771, Adelaida Anthony, miſſing her ſon, about ſeven years of age, and not knowing what was become of him, alarmed the neighbourhood with lamentations for her loſs. By ſigns made by a child much younger than himſelf, they judged he had fallen under the ice. After ſearching more than a quarter of an hour, they at length drew him out by means of an inſtrument to catch eels; but without the leaſt ſign of life: his mouth was cloſe ſhut, his countenance changed like one choked, and his fingers clinched and ſtiff. He was, notwithſtanding theſe unfavourable ſymptoms, brought to life, by drying, warming, and rubbing him all over; fumigating his inteſtines with tobacco-ſmoke, by means only of a common pipe; and by putting a few drops of brandy down his throat.

Caſe 5. In the diſtrict of Thamen, Peter Coenraad, about ſeven years old, fell

under the ice on the 15th of February 1771. His little brother John, playing juſt by him, laid hold of the lappet of his waiſtcoat, and ſcreamed out for help. In little more than a quarter of an hour, juſt as the child, unable any longer to ſupport the weight, was ready to quit his hold, Peretta van der Jagt, a girl about fifteen, very fortunately came by, and notwithſtanding the fright ſhe was in, at ſeeing the danger, drew the lad up, and laid him by the ſide of the river. In a few minutes a country fellow came to her aſſiſtance. This man took the lad in his arms, and, heartily ſhaking him, carried him home to his parents, who made not the leaſt doubt but that he was dead. His mother, however, after ſtripping off his wet cloaths, held him upon her knees before the fire, while the countryman blew ſtoutly the tobacco-ſmoke into his inteſtines for about half an hour, and then he began to ſhew the firſt ſign of life by a rattling in his throat. Soon after he ſcreamed out, and wept, being ſtill grievouſly oppreſſed. A ſurgeon being ſent for, he ordered him a puke. He had ſcarce ſwallowed half the doſe, when he brought up a little water, and the contents of what he had laſt eaten. After which he ſoon recovered his former health.

Caſe 6. Word being brought to M. Bruiſt, miniſter of the Dutch church at St Michael's-Geſtel, in the diſtrict of Boſs-le-duc, that a poor man was drowned in the Dommel, that worthy clergyman haſtened to the place where the accident was ſaid to have happened, and took a view of the body, which was juſt then taken out of the river. His countenance was bloated and diſcoloured, like one that had been recently ſtrangled, and to all appearance he ſeemed quite dead. The people who had gathered about him were employed in the pernicious cuſtom of rolling him in a barrel, and deſpaired of ever being able to bring him to life. M. Bruiſt found, upon inquiry, that the man had been more than a quarter of an hour under water, and that he had been carried down a conſiderable way by the ſtream. He cut the ſharp end of the ſheath of his knife, and gave it the people to make the well-known uſe, and in the name of Baron Tour commanded them to take the man out of the barrel, and to carry him to the next public houſe; to make a good fire, and lay him on a bed of ſtraw before it. M. Bruiſt followed, and quickly ordered him to be ſtript of his wet cloaths, and covered, naked as he was, with warm blankets; to be rubbed all over, particularly his back-bone and belly, with wool dipt in eau de vie; to tickle his noſtrils with a feather; and to hold to his noſe a bottle of eau de luce. All theſe things continued, produced at laſt the deſired effect; the patient's pulſe began to beat, reſpiration returned, and he was able very ſoon after to ſwallow a few drops of brandy that were put into his mouth. A ſurgeon that was ſent for opened the median vein of his right arm, and applied a gentle glyſter. The patient came to himſelf by degrees; complained much of what he had ſuffered; but being put into a warm bed, he went to ſleep, and in the morning found himſelf much better. This man's name was John Van Beck, a labourer in huſbandry, about forty years of age, and a valuable ſervant.

Caſe 7. At Meppel, in Overyſſel, the 3d of May 1771, a child of Bernerd Kremer fell into the Keyzerſgraph. The mother, who went to look for him, obſerved a little baſket, which the child had in its hand, floating on the canal. On this ſhe ſcreamed; and a bricklayer's labourer came to her aſſiſtance, who dived into the water, and brought up the child, giving it to his maſter; who, according to cuſtom, caſt it upon his ſhoulder with its head hanging down, and in that manner run about with it till the people cried out that it was a folly to ſhake and jumble a dead child; upon which he carried it home to its parents. The lamentation of the mother had brought the wife of Armand Hendringa to condole with her; who recollecting, that, upon ſuch occaſions, the ſmoke of tobacco blown up the fundament had been found to have a powerful effect, ſhe made divers trials, and at length ſucceeded. The child firſt brought up a little water, then began to cry, and after a little time quite recovered.

Caſe 8. At Edam, the 7th of May 1771, Abraham, ſon to Rudolph Harſma, between four and five years old, fell into the water about eleven o'clock, and continued therein till near twelve. He was taken out by a woman, who cut off his wet cloaths; and while ſhe ſhook him naked on her knees, a great quantity of water trickled from his mouth. The ſurgeons Weyerſz and Denker, having

ving been ſent for, ordered him to be put to bed to his mother, who had lately lain in, and put a few drops of volatile ſpirit of ſalt mixed with ſpirits of wine into his mouth; but without effect, his mouth being full of foam and naſtineſs. They then put a feather up his noſe wetted with ſpirit of ſal ammoniac. They availed themſelves of frequent repetitions of the fumigator, and they rubbed him all over, particularly his back and breaſt bones, with hot rags dipt in the beforementioned mixture, to which they added common ſalt. During theſe operations his body ſometimes ſeemed a little warm, and preſently became cold as ice. At length, after two hours inceſſant rubbing, the child, by a ſtrong effort of nature, brought up a ſmall quantity of water and dirt, with a noiſe at the ſame time like the lowing of a cow. Encouraged by this firſt ſymptom of life, they redoubled their efforts, and particularly their frictions. The patient voided by ſtool ſome naſty fœtid excrements. He opened his eyes that were frightfully wild. He ſtamped and ſtared, and made a moſt diſmal noiſe. A remedy, half a ſpoonful of which was given him every two hours, quieted him by degrees, and he ſat up in a chair till night, ſeemingly much relieved. He then went to ſleep, and about four in the morning waked, and ſpoke for the firſt time, aſking for a baked pear. His father gave it him; but he had no mind to eat. The next day he was merry, playing and running about the houſe; only, as he was thirſty, and had little appetite, it was judged proper to continue the medicine that had effected his cure. It is remarkable, that, before this accident, the child was puny, pale, weakly, and unhealthy; but afterwards became ſtout, ſprightly, his eyes lively, and his cheeks ruddy.

[*To be continued.*]

SIR, *London, April* 1.

I Obſerve, that the writers who treat on the preſent high price and ſcarcity of proviſions, in enumerating the various cauſes of this evil, one and all agree in placing *luxurious eating* among them as the principal. This being the caſe, it is happily in the power of numberleſs members of the community, from the peer to the middling tradeſman, to be inſtrumental in rendering proviſions more eaſily attainable by their fellow-creatures of the lower claſs; and this may be done by voluntarily leſſening the conſumption of them in their own families.

For inſtance, the nobility, and perſons of affluent fortunes, might in general, on an average each day, in their reſpective families, diſpenſe (moderately ſpeaking) with three or four diſhes leſs than they uſe at preſent; and many merchants and capital traders might very well drop one or two diſhes of their preſent number, and all their houſehold dependents would then be amply provided for.

If this hint were ſtrictly and univerſally adopted, together with the prohibition of ſhamefully conſuming large quantities of meat and fiſh to make rich ſoups and high ſauces, (great enemies to health), there would then, no doubt, be plenty of food of every kind left in the markets, conſequently the price of it, from a leſs demand, would fall within the purchaſe of the inferior orders of the community.

I ſhall conclude with obſerving, that many cauſes of the ſcarcity of proviſions are out of the power of individuals to remove, ſuch as the failure of crops, monopolizing, withholding from market, foreſtalling, regrating, &c.; but *luxurious living*, the *grand* and *principal* cauſe, it is in the power of innumerable members of ſociety to ſuppreſs, and thereby make proviſions plentiful and cheap.

I am, &c. *A Friend to the Poor.*

Extract of a letter from Newcaſtle, dated March 25.

The Juſtices at the general quarter-ſeſſions of the peace lately held at Morpeth in this county, took into conſideration the ſcarcity and high price of proviſions; and having duly weighed and conſidered theſe matters, and being deſirous to attempt ſomething for the public welfare, on ſo preſſing an occaſion, came to a reſolution, that they would, by way of example, obſerve the moſt frugal and ſparing uſe of proviſions in their own families, and have their victuals dreſſed in the plaineſt manner; and that no ſoup from fleſh, or made diſh, ſhould be brought to their tables; and they begged leave to recommend the ſame, as far as decently they might, to the county at large, but particularly to their brethren the magiſtrates of that county, not doubting their chearful concurrence to forward a deſign which cannot be attended with any inconvenience, and may be

be productive of much good. They knew, that it was not poſſible to fix the quantum of victuals which might be ſaved in each family, that is matter of diſcretion; but as far as concerns themſelves, they have reſolved to ſave a fourth part; for inſtance, one diſh out of four, and ſo in proportion. The court communicated this their reſolution to the grand jury, and they unanimouſly agreed to obſerve it themſelves, and to recommend it to their neighbours. If any thing ſimilar to this could be put in practice through the nation, the preſent ſtock of proviſions might perhaps be ſufficient, until a freſh ſupply could be obtained from the produce of the country; and thus the rich, by preventing the waſte of proviſions, would ſave money, preſerve health, and be friends to the poor, without giving them any thing; for it is certain, that the price of proviſions muſt and will be in proportion to the quantity in hand. The Juſtices reſolved to put the laws ſtrictly in execution againſt all fraudulent practices, whether by falſe weights and meaſures, or otherwiſe; and earneſtly recommended to the grand jury, and all other perſons, the ſetting large quantities of potatoes this year, which would be a ſeaſonable ſupply of wholeſome food, a month or two before the corn of next harveſt could be fit for uſe.

An authentic account of the riſe and progreſs of the late expedition to the iſland of St Vincent, and of the late reduction of the Caribbs to his Majeſty's obedience [xxxiv. 588. 716.]

THE iſland of St Vincent is ſmall, being about twelve miles in breadth, and not above twice as long. The inland part is compoſed of mountains; from which deſcend rapid ſtreams, forming, upon their entrance into the ſea, bays and creeks, which afford a ſecure retreat to ſuch boats and ſmall veſſels as are neceſſary for the internal trade of the place. The vales are extremely fertile, and produce the beſt ſugar-canes in the Weſt Indies. The hills are fit for the culture of coffee, cocoa, and other commodities. The Engliſh, who have taken poſſeſſion of what was occupied by the French, enjoy but a ſmall, and the worſt part of the iſland, which is the leeward ſide. The windward ſide is in the hands of the Black Caribbs, or Wild Negroes, as they are called, who are the deſcendents of a cargo of African ſlaves belonging to an Engliſh veſſel wrecked upon that coaſt. Being hoſpitably received by the Yellow Caribbs, they have ever ſince acted as a ſovereign, independent people, having never acknowledged any allegiance to France, nor ceded any lands but ſuch as were purchaſed. France endeavoured once, but in vain, to reduce them to a ſtate of ſubjection and ſlavery. Hence they aſſumed the ſpirit and pride of independence; and when a proclamation was iſſued, commanding all the inhabitants of the iſland to come and ſwear allegiance to his Britannic Majeſty, few obeyed; and even thoſe few retracted, in conſequence of the threats of the reſt, who upbraided them with the deſertion of the common cauſe.

They however remained quiet, till the Engliſh government, at the requeſt of the legiſlature of St Vincent, had began to ſurvey their lands, in order to parcel them out into lots, and to ſell them by auction.

This was done in purſuance of a plan laid before the treaſury by private adventurers, and likewiſe by Sir William Younge, firſt commiſſioner for the ſale of lands and the ceded iſlands; and cleared lands were to be ſold by auction, in lots not exceeding five hundred acres, at the rate of ten pounds an acre, and woodlands at half that ſum, with a quitrent reſerved to the crown; the Black Caribbs to have the lands to be allotted to them in perpetuity without any quitrent, and not alienable to Whites. This plan, however, was to be put in execution, without violence, and with as much tenderneſs and humanity as the caſe would admit. Accordingly the Governor, and his council, and the aſſembly, ſet the ſurveyors in motion; who, paſſing the river alledged by the Caribbs to be the boundary of their territories, made a road into their country for the ſpace of eight miles, intending to carry it round the iſland.

For this precipitate ſtep they aſſign this as a reaſon: That the convened chiefs of the ſavages *ſeemed* to have no objection to the project; and that they thought what objections they had would vaniſh, when they ſaw the Engliſh reſolved on carrying the plan into execution. In this expectation they were much diſappointed. A captain's command having advanced beyond the main body of the ſoldiery, drawn out for the protection of the workmen and ſurveyors, to a hut that

that was built at the head of the road, the Caribbs, to the number of 300, well armed, cut off their communication, and held them as it were prisoners, having first desired the workmen and surveyors to desist, and the soldiers not to advance. In order to relieve this blockaded party, who, for want of water and provisions, would soon have been starved into a capitulation, the whole force of the colony was called out. Mr Alexander, the President, who, in the absence of his superiors, commanded at that time, read his instructions in this critical juncture, and found that no violence was to be used. Accordingly, before he came to action, he resolved to try the method of accommodation; and promised, that, if they would allow the captain and his party to retire unmolested, the affair should be dropt, and every thing buried in oblivion. This proposal being accepted, the Indians retained their possessions; and the planters returned to their memorials, petitions, and remonstrances to the King and his ministers. They represented their situations as insecure and precarious, while the Black Caribbs remained possessed of their present territories; and that they were so faithless, cruel, and insolent, as to construe the late clemency of his Majesty and his servants into timidity.

In consequence of these remonstrances an expedition was undertaken; and Col. Dalrymple was made commander in chief of the forces, with the pay and rank of a Major-General; who, with the loss of 697 men killed, wounded, deserted, deceased, and sick, soon reduced the Caribbs to obedience [220.]: and on Wednesday Jan. 17. a treaty of peace and friendship was concluded by his Excellency on the part of his Britannic Majesty, and by the Chiefs of Grand Sable, Maffiraco, Rabacca, Maccaricau, Bauara, Coubamarou, Iambou, Colonrie, Camacarabou, Ouarawarou, and Point Espagniol, for themselves and the rest of their people. — The articles of which treaty are as follows.

Art. I. All hostile proceedings to cease, a firm and lasting peace of friendship to succeed.

II. The Caribbs shall acknowledge his Majesty to be the rightful sovereign of the island and domain of St Vincent, take an oath of fidelity to him as their King, promise absolute submission to his will, and lay down their arms.

III. They shall submit themselves to the laws and obedience of his Majesty's government, with a power to the Governor to enact further regulations for the public advantage as shall be convenient; — (This article respects only their transactions with his Majesty's subjects not being Indians, their intercourse and customs with each other in the quarters allotted them not being affected by it); and all new regulations to receive his Majesty's Governor's approbation before carried into execution.

IV. A portion of lands, hereafter mentioned, to be allotted for the residence of the Caribbs, viz. from the river Bauara to Point Espagniol on the one side, and from the river Canalibou to Espagniol on the other side, according to lines to be drawn by his Majesty's surveyors, from the sources of the rivers to the tops of the mountains: the rest of the lands, formerly inhabited by Caribbs, for the future, to belong entirely to his Majesty.

V. Those lands not to be alienated, either by sale, lease, or otherwise, but to persons properly authorised by his Majesty to receive them.

VI. Roads, ports, batteries, and communications, to be made as his Majesty pleases.

VII. No undue intercourse with the French islands to be allowed.

VIII. Run-away slaves in the possession of the Caribbs, to be delivered up, and endeavours used to discover and apprehend the others; and an engagement, in future, not to encourage, receive, or harbour, any slave whatever; forfeiture of lands for harbouring; and carrying off the island, a capital crime.

IX. Persons guilty of capital crimes against the English are to be delivered up.

X. In time of danger, to be aiding and assisting to his Majesty's subjects against their enemies.

XI. The three chains to remain to his Majesty.

XII. All conspiracies and plots against his Majesty, or his government, to be made known to the Governor, or other civil magistrates.

XIII. Leave, if required, to be given to the Caribbs to depart this island, with their families and properties, and assistance in their transportation.

XIV. Free access to the quarters allowed to the Caribbs to be given to persons properly impowered in pursuit of run-away slaves, and safe-conduct afforded them.

XV. De-

XV. Deſerters from his Majeſty's ſervice, if any, and run-away ſlaves from the French, to be delivered up, in order that they may be returned to their maſters.

XVI. The chiefs of the different quarters are to render an account of the names and number of the inhabitants of their reſpective diſtricts.

XVII. The chiefs, and other Caribbs, inhabitants, to attend the Governor, when required, for his Majeſty's ſervice.

XVIII. All poſſible facility, conſiſtent with the laws of G. Britain, to be afforded to the Caribbs in the ſale of their produce, and in their trade to the different Britiſh iſlands.

XIX. Entire liberty of fiſhing, as well on the coaſt of St Vincent, as at the neighbouring quays, to be allowed them.

XX. In all caſes when the Caribbs conceive themſelves injured by his Majeſty's other ſubjects, or other perſons, and are deſirous of having reference to the laws, or to the civil magiſtrate, an agent being one of his Majeſty's natural-born ſubjects, may be employed by themſelves, or, if more agreeable, at his Majeſty's coſt.

XXI. No ſtrangers, or white perſons, to be permitted to ſettle among the Caribbs without permiſſion obtained in writing from the Governor.

XXII. Theſe articles ſubſcribed to and obſerved, the Caribbs are to be rendered ſecure and fixed in their property, according to his Majeſty's directions given, and all paſt offences forgot.

XXIII. After the ſigning of this treaty, ſhou'd any of the Caribbs refuſe to obſerve the conditions of it, they are to be conſidered and treated as enemies by both parties, and the moſt effectual means uſed to reduce them.

XXIV. The Caribbs ſhall take the following oath, viz.—"We A. B. do ſwear, in the name of the immortal God, and Chriſt Jeſus, That we will bear true allegiance to his Majeſty George III. of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith; and that we will pay due obedience to the laws of Great Britain and the iſland of St Vincent; and will well and truly obſerve every article of the treaty concluded between his ſaid Majeſty and the Caribbs; and we do acknowledge that his ſaid Majeſty is rightful Lord and Sovereign of all the Iſland of St Vincent, and that the lands held by us the Caribbs are granted through his Majeſty's clemency."

Mr URBAN, *April* 1773.

SOme time ago the following receipe having fallen into my hands, to make a philoſophical tree in a glaſs, I was curious enough to try the ſucceſs, which I beg leave to communicate to your ingenious correſpondents.

"Take of the fineſt ſilver one ounce; aqua fortis and mercury, of each four ounces; in this diſſolve your ſilver in a phial; and after you have put over it a pint of water, cloſe your phial; and you will ſee a fine tree ſpring forth in branches, which will increaſe and grow thicker every day."

Having followed theſe directions, the mixture began to ferment, and heat the bottle ſo much, that I was in fear of its breaking; but in a few hours the fermentation ceaſed, and the next day I found a blackiſh ſediment at the bottom, from which I ſuppoſed the tree was to ſpring. I found it, however, appear the ſame for about a fortnight; when having ſome of the ſame kind of mixture in another bottle, I chanced by accident to drop ſome mercury in, which ſoon grew into a blackiſh buſh, and thence I concluded the infuſion was too ſtrong.

I then put ſome of it with more water into another bottle; and found, that its operation was what I had been taught to expect, and that it grew into a beautiful ſilver tree. After this I laid aſide the phials for ſome time; and when I examined them again, I found from the ſediment of the firſt liquor (which was all the ſediment I had preſerved) a cryſtallization of a very hard nature, white, and ſomewhat tranſparent; but in the bottles with the trees, a kind of ſalt, reſembling white ſugar-candy.

Some time after this, in examining them again, I found the tree had on it ſeveral thin lamina reſembling tinſel, with a kind of blackiſh farina on the plant, which gave it a very pleaſing appearance; and ſeveral times ſince I have tried the ſame experiment, and met with the like ſucceſs.

I would now only beg leave to remark, to thoſe who chuſe to try this curious experiment, that their liquor muſt not be too ſtrong, (for fear it ſhould grow in a cluſter like my firſt); for the weaker the liquor is, ſo as the mercury will but ſhoot, the more beautiful the tree will be.

E. B.

Extracts

Extracts from letters, &c. relating to the birth of the Prince of Wales, June 10. 1688.

From Memoirs of Britain and Ireland, vol. 2. [140.]

Lord Danby to the Prince of Orange, London, March 27. 1688.

Many of our ladies ſay, that the Queen's great belly ſeems to grow faſter than they have obſerved their own to do; and becauſe it is fit her Majeſty ſhould always have the greateſt perſons near her in this condition, I hope the Princeſs will take care that the Princeſs Anne may be always within call; and eſpecially to ſee (when the time is near) that the midwife diſcharges her duty with that care which ought to be had in a caſe of ſo great concern.

K. James to the Prince of Orange, St James's, June 12. 1688.

The Queen was, God be thanked, ſafely delivered of a ſon on Sunday morning, a little before ten. She has been very well ever ſince; but the child was ſomewhat ill this laſt night of the wind and ſome gripes, but is now, bleſſed be God, very well again, and like to have no returns of it, and is a very ſtrong boy.

The Princeſs Anne to her ſiſter the Princeſs of Orange. The Cockpit, March 14. 1687-8.

I cannot help thinking Manſell's wife's [*i. e.* the Queen] great belly is a little ſuſpicious. It is true indeed, ſhe is very big; but ſhe looks better than ever ſhe did, which is not uſual; for people when they are ſo far gone, for the moſt part, look very ill: beſides, 'tis very odd, that the Bath, that all the beſt doctors thought would do her a great deal of harm, ſhould have had ſo very good effect ſo ſoon, as that ſhe ſhould prove with child from the firſt minute ſhe and Manſell met, after her coming from thence. Her being ſo poſitive it will be a ſon, and the principles of that religion being ſuch, that they will ſtick at nothing, be it never ſo wicked, if it will promote their intereſt, give ſome cauſe to fear there may be foul play intended. I will do all I can to find it out, if it be ſo; and if I ſhould make any diſcovery, you ſhall be ſure to have an account of it.

Ditto to Ditto. The Cockpit, March 20. 1687-8.

I hope you will inſtruct Bentley, what you would have your friends to do, if any alteration ſhould come, as it is to be feared there will, eſpecially if Manſell has a ſon, which I conclude he will, there being ſo much reaſon to believe it is a falſe belly. For methinks, if it were not, there having been ſo many ſtories and jeſts made about it, ſhe ſhould, to convince the world, make either me, or ſome of my friends, feel her belly: but quite contrary; whenever one talks of her being with child, ſhe looks as if ſhe were afraid one ſhouid touch her; and whenever I have happened to be in the room as ſhe has been undreſſing, ſhe has always gone in the next room to put on her ſmock. Theſe things give me ſo much juſt cauſe of ſuſpicion, that I believe, when ſhe is brought to bed, no body will be convinced it is her child, except it prove a daughter. For my part, I declare I ſhall not, except I ſee the child and ſhe parted.

Ditto to Ditto. The Cockpit, June 18. 1688.

My dear ſiſter can't imagine the concern and vexation I have been in, that I ſhould be ſo unfortunate to be out of town when the Queen was brought to bed; for I ſhall never now be ſatisfied, whether the child be true or falſe. It may be it is our brother, but God only knows, for ſhe never took care to ſatisfy the world, or give people any demonſtration of it. It is wonderful, if ſhe had really been with child, that no body was ſuffered to feel it ſtir, but Madam Mazarin, and Lady Sunderland, who are people that no body will give credit to. If, out of her pride, ſhe would not have let me touch her, methinks it would have been very natural for her ſometimes, when ſhe has been undreſſing, to have let Mrs Roberts, as it were by chance, have ſeen her belly: but inſtead of endeavouring to give one any ſatisfaction, ſhe has always been very ſhy both to her and me. The great buſtle that was made about her lying in at Windſor, and then reſolving all of a ſudden to go to St James's, which is much the propereſt place to act ſuch a cheat in; and Mr Turone's lying in the bedchamber that night ſhe fell in labour, and none of the family beſides being removed from Whitehall, are things that give one great cauſe to be ſuſpicious. But that which to me ſeems the plaineſt thing in the world, is her being brought to bed two days after

ſhe heard of my coming to * town, and ſaying that the child was come at the full time, when every body knows, by her own reckoning, that ſhe ſhould have gone a month longer. After all this, 'tis poſſible it may be her child; but where one believes it, a thouſand do not. For my part, except they do give very plain demonſtrations, which is almoſt impoſſible now, I ſhall ever be of the number of unbelievers. I don't find that people are at all diſheartened, but ſeem all of a mind, which is a very comfortable thing at ſuch a time as this.

Ditto to Ditto. The Cockpit, July 9. 1688.

The Prince of Wales has been ill theſe three or four days; and if he has been ſo bad as ſome people ſay, I believe it will not be long before he is an angel in heaven.

Queſtions ſent by the Princeſs of Orange to the Princeſs Anne of Denmark, July 22. 1688.

[Our acute and judicious hiſtorian, very properly, gives theſe queſtions as he found them in Notes from the Princeſs Anne's letters to her ſiſter, taken from the originals by the late Dr Birch; in which there are ſubjoined to Q. 18. the laſt, additions to Q. 12. 13. 16. 15 & 3. But, to accommodate our readers, we annex theſe additions to the queſtions to which they reſpectively belong, preſixing to each addition a ſhort line —. We likewiſe ſubjoin to each queſtion the Princeſs Anne's anſwer to it, inſtead of giving all the anſwers by themſelves, as is done in the original. But previouſly ſhall here give the introduction to theſe anſwers, viz.

The Princeſs Anne of Denmark's anſwer. The Cockpit, July 24. 1688.

I received, yeſterday, yours of the 19th; by which I find you are not ſatiſfied with the account I have given you in my laſt letter; but I hope you will forgive my being no more particular, when you conſider, that not being upon the place, all I could know muſt be from others; and having then been but a few days in town, I had not time to inquire ſo narrowly into things, as I have ſince: but before I ſay any more, I can't help telling you, I am very ſorry you ſhould think I would be negligent in letting you know things of any conſequence. For though I am generally lazy; and it is true indeed when I write by the poſt, for the moſt part, I make thoſe letters very ſhort, not daring to tell you any news by it; and being very ill at invention, yet I hope you will forgive my being lazy, when I write ſuch letters, ſince I have never miſſed any opportunity of giving you all the intelligence I am able: and pray be not ſo unjuſt to believe I can think the doing any thing you can deſire, any trouble; for certainly I would do a great deal more for you, if it lay in my power, than the anſwering your queſtions, which I ſhall do now as exactly as you deſire.

We now give the queſtions and anſwers.]

Q. 1. Whether the Queen deſired at any time any of the ladies, in particular the Princeſs of Denmark, to feel her belly, ſince ſhe thought herſelf quick? and who thoſe ladies are? and when that was, whether in the beginning of her being quick, or of late?

A. I never heard any body ſay they felt the child ſtir; but I am told, Lady Sunderland, and Madam Mazarin, ſay they felt it at the beginning. Mrs Dawſon tells me, ſhe has ſeen it ſtir, but never felt it.

Q. 2. Whether the milk that, as is ſaid, was in the Queen's breaſts, was ſeen by many, or conducted in a myſtery?

A. I never ſaw any milk; but Mrs Dawſon ſays, ſhe has ſeen it upon her ſmock, and that it began to run at the ſame time it uſed to do of her other children.

Q. 3. Whether the aſtringents that the Queen is ſaid to have taken, were taken by her openly, or if a myſtery was made of that? — What doctors were conſulted about the Queen, before, and ſince her being at the Bath? Whether Dr Waldgrave alone, or others with him, knew the particulars of her condition all along?

A. For what they call reſtringing draughts, I ſaw her drink two of them; and I don't doubt but ſhe drank them frequently, and publicly, before her going to the Bath. Dr Waldgrave was very earneſt with Sir Charles Scarburgh, to be for her going thither; but he was ſo fierce againſt it, that there was another conſultation of doctors called, Sir Charles Scarburgh, Dr Waldgrave, Wetherby, Brady, and Brown. After that, there

* [Perhaps "coming to" ſhould be "going out of," which would make this and the beginning of the letter conſiſtent.]

there was only Sir Charles Scarburgh and Dr Waldgrave, (and for the firſt I believe he knew but little), excepting once, when ſhe was to be let blood, and when ſhe was to have gone to Windſor. Then ſome of the others were called in to give their opinions.

Q. 4. Whether the treating of the Queen's breaſts for drawing back the milk, and the giving her clean linen, has been managed openly, or myſteriouſly?

A. All I can ſay in this article is, that once, in diſcourſe, Mrs Bromley told Mrs Roberts, one day Rogers's [Sunderland] daughter came into the room when Mrs Manſell was putting off her clouts, and ſhe was very angry at it, becauſe ſhe did not care to be ſeen when ſhe was ſhifting.

Q. 5. At what hour did the Queen's labour begin?

A. She fell in labour about eight o'clock.

Q. 6. At what hour was the notice of it ſent to the King? Whether the King did not lie at St James's, or with the Queen, that night? or if he was gone back to Whitehall?

A. She ſent for the King at that time, who had been up a quarter of an hour, having lain with her that night, and was then dreſſing.

Q. 7. Whether, upon ſending to the King, the thing was let fly over St James's and Whitehall? or if the notice was ſent ſecretly to the King?

A. As ſoon as the King came, he ſent for the Queen-dowager, and all the council. After that it was known all over St James's.

Q. 8. Whether did the King ſend about for the privy-counſellors? or if he took thoſe that were by accident at Whitehall?

A. Moſt of the other men, I ſuppoſe, that were there, was at the King's riſing.

Q. 9. At what time came the King with the council into the Queen's chamber?

A. They came into the room preſently after the Queen-dowager came, which was about half an hour before ſhe was brought to bed.

Q. 10. Whether was there a ſcreen at the foot of the bed, between it and the reſt of the room, or not?

A. There was no ſcreen. She was brought to bed in the bed ſhe lay in all night, and in the great bedchamber, as ſhe was of her laſt child.

Q. 11. Whether did any women, beſides the confidents, ſee the Queen's face when ſhe was in labour? And whether ſhe had the looks of a woman in labour? Who was in the room, both men and women? What time they came in? and how near they ſtood?

A. The feet-curtains of her bed were drawn, and the two ſides were open. When ſhe was in great pain, the King called in haſte for my Lord Chancellor; who came up to the bed-ſide to ſhew he was there; upon which the reſt of the privy-counſellors did the ſame thing. Then the Queen deſired the King to hide her face with his head and periwig; which he did; for ſhe ſaid ſhe could not be brought to bed and have ſo many men look on her; for all the council ſtood cloſe at the bed's feet, and Lord Chancellor upon the ſtep.

Q. 12. How long was the King talking to the privy-counſellors, after the child was carried into the next room, before he went to look upon it? and in this, as well as the other queſtions relating to the point of time, a critical anſwer, as near to a minute as it is poſſible, is deſired. — Who took the child when it was born?

A. As ſoon as the child was born, the midwife cut the navel-ſtring, becauſe the after-burthen did not follow quickly; and then ſhe gave it to Mrs Labadie; who, as ſhe was going by the bed-ſide, croſs the ſtep, to carry it into the little bedchamber, the King ſtopt her, and ſaid to the privy-counſellors, that they were witneſſes there was a child born, and bid them follow it into the next room, and ſee what it was; which they all did; for till after they came out again, it was not declared what it was; but the midwife had only given a ſign that it was a ſon, which is what had been done before.

Q. 13. What women, of one ſort or other, were preſent? And if no woman was called in to hold the Queen? — If the King did not uſe to be nearer the bed, and hold the Queen, in former labours?

A. When the Queen-dowager firſt came into the room, ſhe went up to the bed-ſide; but after that, ſtood all the while by the clock. There was in the room, Lord Chancellor, Lord Preſident, Lord Privy Seal, the two Chamberlains, Lord Middleton, Lord Cran , Lord Huntingdon, Lord Powis, Lord Dover, Lord Peterborough, Lord Melfort, Lord Dartmouth, Sir John Ernley, Lord Preſton,

ſton, Sir Nicholas Butler, Duke of Beaufort, Lord Berkeley, Lord Murray, Lord Caſtlemain; theſe were of the council: And for others, there was Lord Feverſham, Lord Arran, Sir St Fox, and Mr Griffin, beſides pages of the back-ſtairs and prieſts. The women that were there were, Lady Peterborough, Lady Bellaſis, Lady Arran, Lady Tyrconnel, Lady Roſcommon, Lady S. Buckley, Lady Fingal, Madam Mazarin, Madam Bouillon, Lady Powis, Lady Strickland, Lady C , Mrs Cran, two of the Queen-dowager's Portugueſes, Mrs Bromley, Mrs Dawſon, Mrs Waldgrave, Lady Wentworth, and Mrs Tureine. All theſe ſtood as near as they could. Lady Bellaſis gave the midwife the receiver, and Mrs Dawſon ſtood behind a Dutch chair that the midwife ſat upon to do her work. All the time the child was parted, I do not hear of any body that held the Queen except the King, and he was upon the bed by her all the while.

Q. 14. Were no ladies ſent for? or who were ſent for? and at what time the meſſage was ſent to the Queen-dowager? Alſo at what time ſhe came?

A. I don't hear that any ladies were ſent for but the Queen's own; and they were called preſently after the Queen-dowager. She came a quarter after nine. Where ſhe ſtood, and at what time ſhe was ſent for, I have already told you.

Q. 15. Whether, in any former labour, the Queen was delivered ſo myſteriouſly, ſo ſuddenly, and ſo few being called for?

A. Her labour never uſed to be ſo long.

Q. 16. If many obſerved the child's limbs being ſlender at firſt, and their appearing all of a ſudden to be round and full? — If every body is permitted to ſee the child at all hours, dreſſed and undreſſed? — Who is about it, rockers and dry nurſe?

A. I never heard what you ſay of the child's limbs. As for ſeeing it dreſt or undreſt, they avoid it as much as they can. By all I have ſeen and heard, ſometimes they refuſe almoſt every body to ſee it; that is, when they ſay it is not well; and methinks there is always a myſtery in it, for one does not know whether it be really ſick, and they fear one ſhould know it, or whether it is well, and they would have one think it is ſick, as the other children uſed to be. In ſhort, it is not very clear any thing they do; and for the ſervants, from the higheſt to the loweſt, they are all Papiſts.

Q. 17. Is the Queen fond of it?

A. The Queen forbid Lady Powis to bring the child to her before any company; but that, they ſay, ſhe uſed to do to her other children. I dined there the other day, when it was ſaid it had been very ill of a looſeneſs, and it really looked ſo; yet when ſhe came from prayers ſhe went to dinner without ſeeing it, and after that played at comet, and did not go to it till ſhe was put out of the pool.

Q. 18. How Mrs Dawſon, Mrs Bromley, ſtands with the Queen? Which of her bedchamber-women are moſt in favour?

A. I believe none of the bedchamber-women have any credit with the Queen, but Mrs Tureine; but they ſay Mrs Bromley has an intereſt with the King.

[After finiſhing her anſwers, the Princeſs Anne proceeds thus.]

I am going to Tunbridge; but if I was to ſtay here, I could not watch the child, for it is to be at Richmond. Lady Churchill does not go with me at firſt; and as long as ſhe ſtays here, I am ſure ſhe will do all in her power to give you and I an account of any thing happens that is worth knowing.

I have done my endeavour to inform myſelf of every thing; for I have ſpoke with Mrs Dawſon, and aſked her all the queſtions I could think of: for not being in the room when the Queen was brought to bed, one muſt inquire of ſome body that was there, and I thought ſhe could tell me as much as any body, and would be leſs likely to ſpeak of it; and I took all the care I could, when I ſpoke to her, to do it in ſuch a manner that I might know every thing; and in caſe ſhe ſhould betray me, that the King and Queen might not be angry with me.

It was ſhe that told me what I have ſaid in the 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th articles. She told me, beſides, that when ſhe came to the Queen, ſhe found Mrs Tureine and the midwife with her. All that ſhe ſays ſeems very clear; but one does not know what to think; for methinks it is wonderful, if it is no cheat, that they never took pains to convince me of it.

One thing I had forgot, which is, that the laſt time ſhe was brought to bed, the reaſon of her being delivered in the great bed

bed was, becauſe ſhe was catched; and this time, Mrs Dawſon ſays, though the pallet was up, the Queen would not go into it, becauſe the quilts were not aired.

[In parts of the preceding letters not here inſerted, and alſo in other letters of the Princeſs Anne, her R. Highneſs expreſſes great fears concerning the Proteſtant religion, and alſo her diſlike of ſeveral perſons at her father's court, and ſhe ſeems not to entertain a good opinion even of the Queen. Whether theſe conſiderations, joined to that of her being preſumptive heir to the crown if the King ſhould have no ſon, (for there was then no expectation of the Princeſs of Orange's having iſſue), may have ſtrengthened and increaſed her ſuſpicions on this occaſion, is left to the determination of the reader. After ſhe herſelf had no hopes of ſurviving iſſue ſhe was ſuſpected of Jacobitiſm, but not before.]

Dr Hugh Chamberlayne to the Electreſs Sophia.

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

I would not have preſumed to interrupt your better-ſpent hours with my rude and unpoliſhed lines, had I not been encouraged by your gracious commands, ſent by the Rev. Heer Meuſchen, miniſter of the goſpel to the Lutherian church in the Hague. He was pleaſed to give me a ſhort account of a diſcourſe paſt in your Royal Highneſs's preſence, wherein my name was mentioned upon two different ſubjects, of which I think it my duty to give your Royal Highneſs the beſt ſatisfaction I can. — The firſt related to my attendance at the birth of the pretender to the crown of Great Britain, now firmly ſettled by law on your Royal Highneſs. In this I perceive the Heer Meuſchen was miſled, confounding my diſcourſe with him, on this matter, together with the converſation he might have had with others, occaſioned by pamphlets, then here current, pretending an account how far I had been therein engaged, to which ſeveral falſehoods were added. One of thoſe papers was writ by Mr Burnet, ſon to the Biſhop of Saliſbury. — The matter of fact follows.

On Sunday morning, the day of the month and year occurs not at preſent to my memory, the Queen ſent early a footman to fetch me to St James's; but late the night before being gone to Chatham to viſit a patient, he miſſed me. A poſt was immediately diſpatched; and I haſtened, and found a child newly born, looſe and undreſt, in Lady Powis her lap, and, as I was informed, brought forth an hour before I came. I was not long in the chamber when came the late Duke Hamilton, then Lord Arran. More, as to this particular, I cannot offer on my own knowledge, but ſhall ſubjoin a few probable circumſtances: For inſtance, The Ducheſs of Monmouth having ſome time before ſent for me, and being in the mean time gone to the Queen's levee, left order I ſhould wait her Grace's return. When arrived, ſhe was pleaſed to make this excuſe for my waiting, that ſhe had been with her Majeſty, ſaw her ſhifted, and her belly very big: which I ſuppoſe nothing can ſo ſoon reduce as the bearing a child; other tumours requiring for a complete abatement, weeks, months, or years. This relation being wholly occaſioned by a chance, and mentioned by one at that time diſobliged by the court, I take to be genuine, without artifice or diſguiſe, ſo that I never ſince queſtioned it. Another circumſtance in this caſe is, That being a noted Whig, and ſignally oppreſt by King James, they would never have hazarded ſuch a ſecret as a ſuppoſititious child, which, had I been at home to have immediately followed the ſummons, I muſt have come time enough to have diſcovered, though the Queen had uſually very quick labours. Next morning meeting the King coming through the Park to St James's, he was pleaſed to tell me, that when he ſent, I was abſent. To which I humbly replied, More warning had been neceſſary. But he told me, they were ſurpriſed, for the Queen expected to go a fortnight longer. Whereupon I anſwered, That if his Majeſty had given me three or four months warning, as formerly, I would not have left the town without their Majeſties knowledge and leave. The King told me further, that Dr Brady, one of his phyſicians, and phyſick-profeſſor in Cambridge, had informed him, no woman exceeded eight and thirty weeks with child. To which, with a modeſt ſmile, I replied, it might be true, though I could not gueſs how he, I, or another, could know it to be ſo, without having been guardians to a ſeraglio. I confeſs I was a little piqued, that beſides former ſlights, neither the King nor Queen themſelves had ſpoke to me to attend. Indeed Lady Sophia Buckley told me, in her Majeſty's preſence, ſome weeks before, that ſhortly there would

would be occaſion for me; but I did not take that for ſufficient orders. At another time Lady Jefferies aſking whether I had commands to attend her Majeſty? I briſkly anſwered, I thought I ſhould, unleſs their brains were in diſorder. A third material circumſtance may be admitted, That during my attendance on the child, by his Majeſty's directions, I had frequent diſcourſe with the neceſſary-woman, who being in mighty dread of Popery, and confiding in my reputed Whiggiſm, would often complain of the buſy pragmaticalneſs of the Jeſuits, who placed and diſplaced whom they pleaſed, and for her part ſhe expected a ſpeedy remove, for the Jeſuits would endure none but their own party: ſuch was our common entertainment; but about a fortnight after the child was born, a rumour being ſpread through the city, that the child was ſuppoſititious, ſhe cried, Alas! will they not let the poor infant alone? I am certain no ſuch thing as the bringing a ſtrange child in a warming-pan could be practiſed without my ſeeing it, attending conſtantly in and about all the avenues of the chamber.

Other remoter accidents might be alledged, which being of ſmaller moment, are forborne: but neither the laws nor practice of England allow other hereditary right to the crown, or private eſtates, than what upon good grounds the nation hath power to alter, and often do.

To defend the Revolution upon a pretended ſuppoſititious birth, [ſays the judicious and diligent hiſtorian], is to affront it *. It ſtands upon a much nobler foundation, the rights of human nature. The ſuppoſititious birth was a mere lie of party; and was intended to have been made uſe of ſix years before, if King James's Queen had then been brought to bed of a ſon.

In the Obſervator, N° 194. printed, Wedneſday, Auguſt 23. 1682, is the following remarkable paſſage.

"If it had pleaſed God to give his Royal Highneſs the bleſſing of a *ſon*, as it proved a *daughter*, you were prepared to make a *Perkin* of him. To what end did you take ſo much pains elſe, by your inſtruments and intelligences, to hammer it into the people's heads that the Ducheſs of York was *not* with child; and ſo in caſe of a ſon, to repreſent him as an *impoſtor?* whereas you have now taken off the maſk, in confeſſing the daughter.—I would have the impreſſion of this cheat ſink ſo far into the heads and hearts of all honeſt men, as never to be defaced or forgotten: for we muſt expect, that the ſame ſham ſhall, at any time hereafter, *be trumpt up again upon the like occaſion.*"

Compare alſo Lord Clarendon's Diary, as follows.

Diary of the Earl of Clarendon, 1688. *p.* 20.

"*Jan. 15th.* In the morning I went to St James's church; this is the thankſgiving day appointed for the Queen's being with child. There were not above two or three in the church who brought the form of prayer with them. It is ſtrange to ſee how the Queen's great belly is every where ridiculed, as if ſcarce any body believed it to be true. Good God help us!" [xxix. 677.—690.]

Extraordinary inſtance of courage in a Britiſh ſeaman at the taking of Fort Borgee in the Eaſt Indies, under Adm. Watſon.

From Ive's Journal of a Voyage to India.

DUring a tranquil ſtate of the camp, one Strahan, a common ſailor, belonging to the Kent, having been juſt ſerved with a quantity of grog, (arrack mixed with water), had his ſpirits too much elated to think of taking any reſt: he therefore ſtrayed by himſelf towards the fort, and imperceptibly got under the walls. Being advanced thus far without interruption, he took it into his head to ſcale at a breach that had been made by the cannon of the ſhips; and having luckily got upon the baſtion, he there diſcovered ſeveral Moormen, ſitting on a platform, at whom he flouriſhed his cutlaſs, and fired his piſtol; and then, after having given three loud huzzas, cried out, "The place is mine." The Mooriſh ſoldiers immediately attacked him; and he defended himſelf with incomparable reſolution; but in the rencounter had the misfortune to have the blade of his cutlaſs cut in two, about a foot from the hilt. This misfortune, however, did not happen till he was near being ſupported by two or three other ſailors, who had accidently ſtraggled to the ſame part of the fort on which the other had mounted. They hearing Strahan's

* [Our old correſpondent [ix. 531.], if he be ſtill alive, will be pleaſed to find his ſentiments confirmed by thoſe of this eminent lawyer and hiſtorian.]

han's huzzas, immediately ſcaled the breach likewiſe; and echoing the triumphant ſound, rouſed the whole army; who taking the alarm, preſently fell on pell-mell, without orders, and without diſcipline, following the example of the ſailors. This attack, though made in ſuch confuſion, was attended with no other ill conſequence but the death of the worthy Capt. Dougal Campbell, who was unfortunately killed by a muſket-bullet from one of our own pieces in the general confuſion. Capt. Coote commanded the fort for that night, and at day-light ſaluted the Admiral. It was not exactly known what number of Moors were in the fort when our people firſt entered, the major part of the garriſon having made their eſcape ſoon after their batteries were ſilenced. We took in the place eighteen cannon, from twenty-four pounders and downwards, and forty barrels of powder.

Strahan, the hero of this adventurous action, was brought before the Admiral; who, notwithſtanding the ſucceſs that attended it, thought it neceſſary to ſhow himſelf diſpleaſed with a meaſure in which the want of all diſcipline ſo notoriouſly appeared: he therefore angrily aſked Strahan, what he had been doing? The man, after having made his bow, ſcratched his head, and with one hand twirling his hat upon the other, replied, Why to be ſure, your Honour, it was I who took the fort; but I hope there was no harm in it. The Admiral, with difficulty, was prevented from ſmiling at the ſimplicity of Strahan's anſwer; and the whole company were exceedingly diverted with his aukward appearance, and his language, in recounting the ſeveral particulars of his mad exploit. Mr Watſon expatiated largely on the fatal conſequences that might have attended his irregular conduct, and then with a ſevere rebuke diſmiſſed him; but not without giving him ſome hints, that at a proper opportunity he ſhould be puniſhed for his temerity. Strahan, amazed to find himſelf blamed where he expected praiſe, had no ſooner gone from the Admiral's cabbin, than he muttered, "If I am flogged for this here action, I'll never take another fort as long as I live, by G—." The novelty of the caſe, the ſucceſs of the enterpriſe, and courageous ſpirit he had diſplayed, pleaded ſtrongly with Mr Watſon in behalf of the offender, and yet at the ſame time the diſcipline of the ſervice required he ſhould ſhow him outwardly ſome marks of his diſpleaſure. This the Admiral did for ſome little time; but afterwards, at the interceſſion of ſome officers, readily pardoned him. So far Mr Ives.—Poor Strahan not being qualified for any thing higher than a common ſailor, ſerved afterwards in that ſtation in every one of Adm. Pocock's engagements; and in conſequence of a ſevere wound he received in one of them, became a penſioner to the cheſt at Chatham. This brave fellow is now living, and at preſent acts as a ſailor in one of the guardſhips at Portſmouth; and has been often heard to declare, with a ſigh, his higheſt ambition is to be made cook of one of his Majeſty's capital ſhips.

Anecdotes and a character of the deceaſed Dr JOHN GREGORY. [110.]

From Medical Commentaries, N° 2.

THis Gentleman was born in the end of May 1725. His father was profeſſor of medicine in King's college, Aberdeen; and his grandfather was profeſſor of mathematics, firſt at St Andrew's, and afterwards at Edinburgh. Thus Dr Gregory was the third profeſſor of his family in a lineal deſcent. But it deſerves to be remarked as a circumſtance ſtill more extraordinary, that from his great grandfather, David Gregory, Eſq; of Kinairdy, in Aberdeenſhire, he was the fifteenth deſcendent who had held a profeſſorſhip in a Britiſh univerſity.

Dr Gregory began the ſtudy of medicine at Aberdeen; which he afterwards proſecuted, firſt at Edinburgh, then at Leyden, and laſtly at Paris. In the twentieth year of his age, he was elected profeſſor of philoſophy in King's college, Aberdeen, and had, at the ſame time, the degree of doctor of medicine conferred upon him. In the year 1756, upon the death of his brother Dr James Gregory, who had ſucceeded his father as profeſſor of medicine, he was elected to that chair. But about the beginning of the year 1765, he left Aberdeen, and came to Edinburgh. Soon after this he was appointed profeſſor of the practice of medicine in the univerſity there, in the room of Dr Rutherford, who reſigned in his favour. The year following, upon the death of Dr White, he was nominated firſt phyſician to his Majeſty for Scotland. Thus, at the time of his death, beſides

beſides very extenſive practice, he enjoyed the higheſt and moſt important offices in the way of his profeſſion which could be obtained in his native country.

Theſe diſtinguiſhing honours were univerſally allowed to be the juſt reward of ſingular merit. Of this the writings which he publiſhed will bear ample teſtimony to future ages. His firſt publication, which is intitled, *A comparative view of the ſtate and faculties of man with thoſe of the animal world*, made its appearance in the year 1765. This production, while it demonſtrates the author to have been a philoſopher whoſe reflections were juſt and original, at the ſame time diſplays a liberality of ſentiment ſeldom to be equalled. Such was the avidity with which it was read, that in the ſpace of two years it went through four editions; and while it was peruſed by all with peculiar pleaſure, it was honoured by thoſe diſtinguiſhed for taſte and literature with high approbation.

In the year 1770, a ſecond work of Dr Gregory's made its appearance; but without his conſent, and even contrary to his inclination. His preliminary lectures on the practice of phyſic were heard by his pupils with univerſal ſatisfaction. From a copy of theſe lectures taken in ſhort hand, there was publiſhed a book, intitled, *Obſervations on the duties and offices of a phyſician, and on the method of proſecuting inquiries in philoſophy*. Although theſe lectures were not intended for the preſs, and did not paſs through the finiſhing hand of the author before they were preſented to the public; yet ſuch was the matter they contained, that had they appeared even in a much worſe dreſs, they could have done him no diſcredit. In theſe lectures, by the moſt forcible arguments, he laboured to convince his pupils, that a phyſician who ſtudies the principles of his profeſſion, who has an extenſive acquaintance with every branch of natural knowledge, and who properly applies his knowledge, muſt have an infinite advantage, as a practitioner, over one who is ignorant of the theory of medicine, and of every ſcience connected with it. He endeavoured to perſuade them, that genius and ſenſe, which indeed are the peculiar gift of Heaven, are yet capable of high improvement; and that without improvement they can be but of little account, either to the public, or to the individual. In ſhort, no argument was omitted which could prompt them to ſtudy medicine with attention and ardour, and afterwards to practiſe it with prudence and humanity.

Dr Gregory, however, was diſſatisfied with the dreſs in which this work appeared. Soon after therefore he publiſhed an edition of it himſelf, in which his former ſentiments are ſet off with all the advantages which can be derived from a correct and elegant ſtyle.

His laſt publication, *Elements of the practice of phyſic*, was intended as a ſyllabus to his lectures; and in it he meant to have comprehended all the diſeaſes of which he uſually treated. But not having leiſure to finiſh the whole, he was obliged to ſtop at the end of thoſe diſeaſes commonly reckoned febrile. Although this work appears with all theſe diſadvantages under which every text muſt labour; yet it ſufficiently ſhews how the author thought and acted in the exerciſe of his profeſſion.

Had Dr Gregory lived to a more advanced age, the world would probably have been favoured with other works no leſs honourable to the author than beneficial to mankind. But his extenſive practice, and his zeal in the diſcharge of his duty as a profeſſor, occupied the greateſt part of his time.

To pretend to enumerate the many advantages which his pupils derived from him in the capacity of a teacher, would exceed the bounds of our publication. Let it ſuffice to ſay, that, from the extent of his views, from the juſtice and importance of his obſervations, and from the force and accuracy of his reaſoning, every hearer obtained the moſt thorough conviction of his abilities, and retired from academical labours both pleaſed and inſtructed.

To conclude: Dr Gregory was not more eminent as a phyſician, than he was amiable and reſpectable as a man. With the mathematical genius of his family, he united a correct taſte for the fine arts, and a high reliſh for every ſocial virtue. He poſſeſſed a clear and vigorous underſtanding; a chaſte and lively imagination; an affectionate and feeling heart; and while he was diſtinguiſhed for paternal and conjugal attachment, he was a conſtant friend to poverty and diſtreſs, an unwearied patron of ſcience and of virtue.

Proceedings

Proceedings and Debates in PARLIAMENT. [131.]

ON Wednesday, Dec. 2. the Commons being in a committee, Mr Buller reported a resolution of the supply-committee, viz. That a number of seamen, not less than 20,000, including 4254 marines, be employed for the service of the year 1775, at 4l. per man per month, for 13 months, including the ordnance for sea-service. This occasioned a warm debate. Two objections were principally insisted upon: 1. Against the number of men, — too many for a peace-establishment; and, 2. Against the manner of voting the money in a lump for the maintenance of them.

Mr Dowdeswell. From the King's speech we were given to expect a peace-establishment; yet 20,000 men are demanded, when 16,500 have hitherto been judged sufficient. Here are two millions to be appropriated to the navy in time of peace; a few years back it was little more than 800,000l. We are, for the future, to consider two millions as a certain peace-establishment. I acquit the Noble Lord, the ostensible minister, of writing the King's speech; yet it is strange, that one minister should make his Majesty flatter us with peace, while another minister, by extraordinary demands, threatens us with war. The admiralty are highly favoured. They are to have unlimited credit, and we to have no account. They claim the produce of old ships and stores; for five years past these have amounted to 20,000l. a-year. By what law do they dare to make use of this public money? The method by which the money for the service of the navy is voted is unconstitutional; the minister had better avoid ceremony, and demand a round sum at once, without giving himself the trouble to tell the House what it is for.

Lord North. I acknowledge the gentleman's extreme candour in acquitting me of writing the King's speech; but, for argument's sake, I will own some share in framing it, and for that reason will defend it. The Hon. Gentleman says, that 20,000 men is now to be considered the *certain* peace-establishment. — I answer, No. The deplorable state of a great company made it necessary to send a fleet to a certain part of the world. The French, from the weakness of that company, had meditated a blow in the East Indies, which by the vigilance of government has been prevented. There are in that fleet 3500 men employed; on their return, that number shall be reduced; and then the peace-establishment will be the usual number. The gentleman has said, the mode of voting the money is unconstitutional; yet it has been the mode for more than a century past. While the vote is general, a discretionary power is lodged in the admiralty; and from the notorious uncertainty of the sea-service, it is necessary that such a power should be lodged. Were specific allowances to be voted by parliament, for wages so much, for repairs so much, for wear and tear so much, &c. this would be cramping the service. From consequences unavoidable, it must frequently happen, that what was allotted for one thing, must be applied to another, in contradiction to the direction of parliament; a latitude which, I am persuaded, the officers at that board would never venture to take. I am, therefore, for the old method, as most eligible.

Mr Pulteney. In the peace preceding the war before the last, the sum only of 800,000l. was demanded for the service of the navy; in the peace following, 1,700,000l. was allowed; and in 1771, the enormous sum of 2,100,000l. was granted. — In the first period 10,000 men only were employed; in the second 16,500; yet though the sum voted for the 10,000 was only 800,000l. the sum voted for the 16,500 was more than double. — It is for this reason that I could wish, that the accounts of the navy, for the future, should be particularly stated; because the sums demanded do not at all correspond with the number of men employed.

"When such enormous sums are thus laid out," continued Mr Pulteney, "and when we see that they are continually upon the increase, and that a given number of men become gradually more and more expensive in the hands of administration, it becomes us, as the guardians of the public property, to wake, and to inquire, whether there is not some radical error in the plan of naval disbursement. To me it appears, that there is a capital mistake in the very manner of voting the naval supply. In voting a sum not exceeding four pounds a-man per month, four distinct heads of account are confounded in one mass. The wages of seamen, their victuals, the wear and tear of the shipping, and the ordnance,

are thrown into one aggregate ſum, into one ſinking fund, which, if not ſpeedily diſintangled and rectified, will, I fear, with the other milſtones which hang about its neck, ſink this nation. For what is the effect of this indefinite vote? The ſame as if, in expreſs terms, you gave the firſt lord of the admiralty a general unlimited power to employ the money granted in what manner he pleaſes. Hence the account that annually comes before us is ſimilar to the vote; it is general, ſpecifies no articles, and is in fact no account at all; as there are no particulars which may ſerve as clues to lead us to the receipts and payments, to the credits and debts that verify the general or groſs ſum ariſing upon the final cloſe of the account.

Nor is the difficulty of tracing the account up to its various ſources the only inconvenience. The admiralty, knowing the impracticability of detecting, according to this plan, any fraud or malverſation, will be the more ready to commit abuſes. I am the better juſtified in making this obſervation, that abuſes now exiſt in the management of the navy. I have my information from a perſon who has univerſally acknowledged abilities, who has had opportunities of inquiry, and who is not intereſted in miſrepreſentation. He informs me, that the guard-ſhips were converted into mere jobs, and anſwered no purpoſes of defence or ſecurity, being neither properly manned, nor docked, nor equipped in any other ſhape. Who will aſſure us that this is not now the caſe?

From the ſame hand I learn, that according to the peace-eſtabliſhment now to be adopted, more men are demanded than will be neceſſary for the ſhips propoſed to be kept in commiſſion, or called forth in an emergency. Seventeen or at moſt eighteen thouſand ſeamen will be ſufficient for the different ſervices at home, in the Mediterranean, in the Weſt and Eaſt Indies. What then will become of the ſurplus men? They will not be upon the muſter, and yet the nation will pay for them. Various are the artifices uſed to make non-effective men paſs muſter in the ſea as well as land ſervice. When 20,000 men therefore are aſked, why is not the number of ſhips to be employed, why is not their rate ſpecified, why is not the detail of every part of the ſervice given, that the Houſe may judge with its own eyes, and not truſt to a general calculation made by an intereſted body of men? Were this ſcheme now adopted, I have no doubt but the truth of my aſſertion would fully appear.

Extravagance in the building of new ſhips is another charge which may, I underſtand, be juſtly brought againſt the admiralty. And let me tell you, that in the ſea ſervice, favourite as it is, there may be extravagance. What think you of having ſo many new ſhips at once upon the ſtocks, that before a ſufficient number of condemned ſhips return to furniſh a ſufficiency of men to navigate them, they rot and decay in the dock or harbour? I have great reaſon to believe that there are great abuſes in this department, and that the negligence of a former board has driven the preſent into a contrary extreme.

Be this as it will, I am ſure, that the ſlow payment of the navy-bills is a great diſadvantage. The board, I ſuppoſe, think that a few months make little difference to the public creditors, and ſtill leſs to the nation. But the ſtate of the currency of the navy-bills ought to have convinced them of the reverſe. Theſe bills are at about two and a half diſcount. So much being loſt by them, the receivers muſt in ſome manner or other endeavour to procure indemnification. How are they to do this? By demanding a higher price in proportion for their timber, their hemp, their pork, their beef, and other articles. Hence the public goes to market for the worſt, inſtead of the beſt advantage; and not becauſe due proviſion has not been made by parliament, but becauſe office, which loves to put public money to a private uſe, will be dilatory in its payment.

Upon the whole, I think it evident, that upon the preſent plan there may, and indeed there muſt, be abuſes in the naval department. It is therefore full time that we ſhould apply ſome remedy, by introducing into this branch of the publick ſervice the practice of appropriation which is eſſential to a well-conſtituted revenue. If we ſhould not this year bring the matter to perfection, a trial, however imperfect, will enable us to make a farther progreſs in another ſeſſion."

Mr Cornwall. In the year 1770, when we were ſaid to be on the eve of a war, 40,000 men were voted for the navy, and upwards of two millions granted toward their ſupport. They were however ſoon after reduced, but we have never heard what

what became of the remainder of the money that was granted for maintaining them. I do not approve of this method of granting in the groſs, and wiſh our grants to be ſo managed, that we may know one year what and how the money was appropriated that was granted the year preceding.

Lord North. As to the remainder of the money which the Hon. Gentleman inquires after, I will tell him, that from the hurry of the late war, many of the King's ſhips were built of green timber, and upon the late alarm moſt of them were found unfit for ſervice. The overplus was applied for the purpoſe of repairs, and we have now a fleet of twenty ſhips of the line ready for ſea in a fortnight's time. And as to the ſums differing at one period from another, prices vary: and the admiralty-board, I am perſuaded, can readily account for the difference, and wiſh for nothing more than to have the moſt minute inquiries made into their conduct.

Mr Welbore Ellis. I am not ſurpriſed at gentlemen unacquainted with the nature of the office ſtarting theſe objections. From age and experience I may be allowed to know ſomething. I have been eight years at the admiralty-board, and I do ſay no better way than the preſent can be adopted. The rates of every thing employed in and about the navy, vary with the times: and it were impoſſible the ordinary buſineſs could be carried on, were there not a latitude given of appropriating the ſavings of one article to the advance of another. Beſides, the honour of the board is concerned in the application of the public money; and, were there no other motive, ſelf-intereſt would operate in managing it with œconomy, as every gentleman concerned contributes his ſhare of the expence in common with his fellow-ſubjects. I am therefore for the old method, which the wiſdom of our anceſtors, as well as later experience, hath approved.

Mr Cooper. In 1691 Mr Harley moved for the alteration now propoſed; in 1693 it was laid aſide; in 1694 it was again attempted to be renewed, but failed; after that period, Mr Harley came to be Lord Treaſurer, and, had it been practicable, it would then have been adopted. I am therefore againſt any alteration.

Mr E. Burke. The Hon. Gentleman's reaſons who ſpoke laſt but one, in favour of the old method, are indeed very extraordinary. It is, he ſays, from our ignorance in office that our objections proceed; the old method muſt be the beſt becauſe our anceſtors approved it. By this way of reaſoning, every idea of reformation is precluded. But let us ſee how far it may be depended on. In the peace preceding the laſt war, the peace-eſtabliſhment was under 900,000l.; it is now near two millions: is this a proof of its goodneſs? We have a war-eſtabliſhment and no war, a peace-eſtabliſhment and no peace. If the ſeeds of war are yet lurking in a remote corner of the world, let the miniſterial junto bravely declare it to the Houſe. If we are neither at peace nor war, but fluctuating between both, give this extraordinary ſtate a diſtinct name. Are the French navies ſtill in the Indian ſeas, or are they not? If they are, why does not the miniſter ſpeak out? He tells us his *endeavours* ſhall not be wanting to reduce the number of our ſeamen to a peace-eſtabliſhment. It may be ſo; but if meaſures ſhould not correſpond with profeſſions, the Noble Lord may this time twelvemonth tell us, in his uſual ſtyle, that he gave no poſitive promiſe, only that his endeavours ſhould not be wanting; and ſurely, no one will queſtion the veracity of the Noble Lord, after ſo many proofs of his ſtrict regard to truth. The Hon. Gentleman who ſits oppoſite, gave it as a reaſon that unneceſſary expences would not be continued, becauſe the gentlemen in office are men of opulence and fortune, and contribute in common with other ſubjects their ſhare of the expence. But, did they not ſhare in the plunder of their country, they would, like other gentlemen out of office, be weary of contributing their money to every fluctuating project that an unſteady adminiſtration thought fit to adopt. One day we are aſſured of a *ten-years* peace; the next alarmed with a ſudden blow from the enemy. At one period we are promiſed an abatement in the national expence; at another, we are required to grant money without account. Let us learn to be wiſe, and reſtrain our grants to the ſervices to which they are to be appropriated.

At laſt the queſtion was put, Whether the words in the original motion, *four pounds per month*, ſhould ſtand as part of it, or the words *thirty ſhillings per month*, be ſubſtituted in their place? On a diviſion, it was carried by a great

majority, that the words in the original motion ſhould ſtand.

Next day, on report, the debate was renewed, on another ground. It was urged, That 4l. per month per man was inſufficient for the purpoſes for which it was granted; that a deficiency of 160,000l. at leaſt, would, by this mode of voting, be left unprovided for; and that therefore it would be more to the honour of parliament, and more ſatisfactory to the people, that the ſpecific charges be fairly ſtated, and fully provided for, than that an inadequate ſum be granted in a lump, and then a debt brought in to be afterwards provided for. — It was anſwered, That the ſum, if too ſmall, would put the admiralty under a very neceſſary reſtraint. If too great, it might make them laviſh of the public money. As the mode is at preſent, if they exceed the ſum granted, they are obliged to account to parliament for every article of extraordinary expenditure; and no better way has yet been propoſed. — The previous queſtion being put, That this report be recommitted? it paſſed in the negative. Then the original motion was made, and paſſed in the affirmative.

On Wedneſday, Dec. 9. the Commons went into a committee of ſupply, Sir Charles Whitworth in the chair. Lord Barrington, ſecretary at war, preſented an eſtimate of the number of land forces to be employed for the ſervice of the year 1773, and of the expence of maintaining them. By this eſtimate it appeared, that there was at this time a force ſerving at St Vincent's, conſiſting of above four regiments of foot. The motives for ſending ſo great a force to that iſland, and the ſeaſon of the year it was ſent there, produced a debate.

Mr T. Townſend. I do not wiſh to trouble the Houſe to-day if it is improper, but I hope on ſome future day they will examine into the management of our troops in the Weſt Indies, and particularly into the nature of an extraordinary expedition, at a dangerous ſeaſon of the year, to St Vincent's. I am informed, Sir, and from very good authority, that ſome regiments have been ſent, without tents or camp-equipage, to that iſland, and have ſlept in the woods without covering. Surely, Sir, when the Britiſh troops are thus employed, it will deter young men of birth and education from entering into our marching regiments: they already ſeem averſe to the ſervice, and get commiſſions either in the guards or cavalry. However, as it ſeems this buſineſs is improper to-day, I hope the Houſe will examine particularly into the expedition to St Vincent's, which to me, I confeſs, appears a breach of national honour.

Mr Trecothick. The Hon. Gentleman over the way has very juſtly opened a matter which, in my poor opinion, deſerves the ſerious conſideration of parliament. I feel, Sir, for the honour of the Britiſh nation. I think it is at ſtake, while a ſcene of iniquity and cruelty is tranſacting at St Vincent's on the defenceleſs natives, under the authority of this government. The poor Caribbs! the laſt remains of the Aborigines from South America, are to be totally extirpated! Regiment after regiment is ſent upon the diſgraceful ſervice, and thoſe regiments unprovided. Let us know the cauſe of thoſe hoſtilities againſt a defenceleſs, innocent, and inoffenſive people! About forty years paſt, a ſhip loaded with negroes from the coaſt of Guinea was wrecked upon that iſland: it was a fortunate accident for them: they incorporated with the natives; and againſt thoſe you are exerciſing the barbarities of the Spaniards againſt the Mexicans! Sir, I hope this buſineſs will be inquired into in a ſerious manner, as I think it materially affects the honour of the Britiſh flag.

Mr Richard Whitworth. I agree with the Hon. Gentleman behind me, that an inquiry ſhould be made, as ſoon as poſſible, into the nature of a very extraordinary expedition indeed, to the iſland of St Vincent. I have received a letter from an intimate acquaintance who is employed upon that diſhonourable ſervice; and he aſſures me, Sir, that the Caribbs are up in arms, and too well diſciplined to be ſubdued without ſuperior force. Before we pretend to extirpate thoſe poor people, we ſhould examine our right. The French ceded only part of the iſland to us; that part was their property, and they had a right to cede it: but what claim have we to the other? It is divided only by a river, and nothing but the moſt wanton cruelty can induce us to diſpoſſeſs the inoffending natives from their country.

Lord North. This is foreign to the buſineſs of the day, an eſtimate which is preſented by the ſecretary of war, for the neceſſary ſupplies: but I am very

willing

willing an inquiry ſhould be ſet on foot into the affair of St Vincent's, and the Houſe ſhall have every information that is in my power to give them.

Col. Barre. The worthy Alderman, as an Engliſh merchant, is very juſtly alarmed for the honour of the Britiſh flag, and I think the inquiry cannot be brought on at a more proper time than the preſent. I am ſure the Hon. Gentleman oppoſite to me (Mr Townſend) will not abandon it, and I think it peculiarly behoves adminiſtration to vindicate themſelves. If they are juſtifiable in what they have done, it is their duty, as well as intereſt, to finiſh the buſineſs at once. If they cannot juſtify themſelves, then, Sir, it is the duty of this Houſe to probe the foul tranſaction to the bottom. But, unhappily, we are reduced from the lofty ſtrain of loud remonſtrance, to the inſignificance of ſoft murmuring! Where is the Britiſh ſpirit gone? Sir, the Noble Lord in office has given in (pardon me if I ſay) an imperfect account. An Hon. Gentleman (Mr Rich. Whitworth) aſſures you, that the Caribbs are in arms. Will any of you pretend to ſay they are not in the right? No! they are fighting for liberty, and every Engliſh heart muſt applaud them. In times of profound peace, our troops that have bravely fought, and bravely conquered, are ſent, at the worſt ſeaſon of the year, unprovided, to attack a handful of men, the natives of the iſland, who have done you no injury. One of thoſe regiments I had the honour to ſerve in fourteen or fifteen years; and if it is a reflection on me for having a particular affection for that regiment, I accept the charge, and think the crime is no diſhonour to me. Sir, that regiment is miſerably reduced; nor is that attention paid to our troops on that ſervice which they merit. Surely, Sir, they have the firſt claim to preferment. They have chearfully gone forth to meet the enemy, and like ſoldiers hazarded their lives. They are now ſentenced to linger out the remainder of their days in the Weſt Indies, and loſe what is dearer to them than their lives, (for life is nothing to a ſoldier), their conſtitution. Sir, the Governor in one of the iſlands, in order to celebrate the anniverſary of his ſovereign's birth-day, ordered the garriſon under arms; but paying the proper compliment to the commanding ſea-officer, a heavy ſhower of rain fell in the interim; the men, two thirds of them, were taken ill, and one fourth of them periſhed! — If they live to return, they return to ſtarve upon the pitiful intereſt or pay of their commiſſions. I knew, Sir, a worthy and deſerving officer as ever wore a ſword; I knew him deſerving of preferment; and when the majority was vacant in his regiment, recommended him to the ſecretary at war and commander in chief. From the former I had indeed little to expect; I had no favours to aſk nor expect of him; but to the commander in chief, I mentioned this officer as a man of merit. I know, Sir, that in a great nation like ours, it is impoſſible to provide for every man of merit; but I ſhall ever think it my duty to keep a liſt, and point out to the gentlemen in office, at leaſt while I have the honour to be in the ſervice, thoſe who do. This officer, Sir, notwithſtanding his claim of *merit* and *ſeniority*, had not the other *ineſtimable* qualification of MONEY; therefore a younger officer was put over his head.

Lord Barrington. I beg pardon of the Houſe for troubling of them; but I wiſh the Hon. Gentleman would have explained himſelf. As to the officer, I believe he alludes to the 32d regiment. I remember the circumſtance, and I own I cannot juſtify it. If I miſtake not, the matter was mentioned to the commander in chief. I recollect, that another officer purchaſed; but he was in the ſame regiment. He could not, indeed, go out to the Weſt Indies; and we indulged him, letting him change with a half-pay Major, who would readily go out to the regiment. As to the diſcouragement which the Hon. Gentleman behind me mentions of men of birth and education going into the marching regiments, I believe it is generally true, becauſe the guards and cavalry are more lucrative. The marching regiments are more likely to make them better ſoldiers from the ſervice they are engaged in; but we have very *good* ſoldiers made at *home*, (here a loud laugh). With reſpect to the regiments at St Vincent's, and the propriety of that meaſure, that matter will be argued hereafter. Gen. Gage ſent from America two regiments, with tents, &c. All thoſe neceſſaries accompanied the 6th regiment from Plymouth; and if they find them neceſſary at St Vincent's, they will be uſed; if not, they will be forwarded to Gen. Gage. I am ſure very cogent reaſons will be given for the expedition

pedition to St Vincent's; and nothing but cogent reaſons can juſtify ſuch a meaſure. I acted only miniſterially. The ſecretary of ſtate demanded aſſiſtance to be ſent. I *remonſtrated* to him, (if the Hon. Gentleman likes that word), that it was a bad ſeaſon of the year, and it would endanger the troops. He anſwered, the neceſſity of it juſtified the meaſure, and the men muſt be ſent. If I refuſed, I muſt have reſigned; and [Col. Barre interrupting him, ſoftly, ſaid, "and that *you* would not do"] I am very clear that *cogent* reaſons will be given for this meaſure.

Col. Barre. I only riſe to beg pardon of the Noble Lord, and acknowledge my error. I really take ſhame to myſelf for hurrying him into this confuſion and difficulty. As to the miſtake, though he has his doubts, I hope the Houſe will diſcover it in his diſturbing the reſpectable aſhes of the dead. I am far from preſſing him too cloſely, but he ſays that the ſecretary of ſtate *ordered* him! Perhaps the Noble Lord is averſe upon thoſe occaſions to *negatives*; but I am told, that in the war-office no man is more capable of whiſpering, in a *ſoft, complaiſant*, and *eaſy* manner, *No!* than his Lordſhip.—I wiſh he would now and then muſter up courage to ſay *No!* like a man, upon more important occaſions. I think he has, with very few intervals, contrived, by an admirable dexterity, known only to himſelf, to be employed ſixteen or ſeventeen years, and by this time I ſhould ſuppoſe he is at leaſt *half* a ſoldier himſelf. He ſhould feel for the honour of the ſervice, and not devote troops who have ſerved in the war, to deſtruction, unpitied, in the Weſt Indies. But he acts only *miniſterially*; and he ſays, if he *refuſes*, he muſt reſign; and, diſagreeable as the *one* may be to his Lordſhip, the *other* is infinitely more ſo.

Lord Barrington. If the Hon. Gentleman will recollect, I informed him, that I *remonſtrated* to the ſecretary of ſtate, and that the reaſons alledged for the extraordinary meaſure was *neceſſity*. Thoſe reaſons, I am perſuaded, will be given to the Houſe on a future day.

Mr Thomas Townſend. The Noble Lord, I remember, ſome time paſt, informed us, there was no ſuch thing as a cabinet-council, and now he complains that the cabinet-doors are ſhut againſt him! He aſſures us, that if he refuſes the orders of a ſecretary of ſtate, he muſt quit office; which to him I have no doubt is the moſt painful thing imaginable. In this caſe, the ſecretary at war has only to receive orders, bow, and obey, however repugnant they may be to the honour of the ſervice. Sir, I hope we ſhall know on ſome future day thoſe *cogent* reaſons which juſtify a cruel outrage againſt humanity. Such a ſpirit of gaming is gone forth, that I aſſert, Sir, the rapacity of the planters in St Vincent's is nearly connected with that rage for making of fortunes by the moſt deſtructive means, which gave ſuch a ſhock to public credit in the courſe of laſt ſummer; and ſome ſtep ſhould be taken to limit their dangerous ambition, and uncommon avarice.

Wellbore Ellis. I hear much of the humanity and beneficence of gentlemen in this Houſe for the Caribbs and ſoldiery, but not a word for the poor planters, who have quitted their country and friends, and at a great expence purchaſed plantations of the public. Thoſe people are intitled to protection alſo, and it is the duty of government to aſſiſt them with troops when their property is in danger.

Lord George Germaine. I am aſtoniſhed, Sir, to hear an Hon. Gentleman complain that the planters are not ſufficiently protected. Before this expedition, they had ſix battalions; and will any gentleman pretend to ſay, that ſix battalions are not garriſon enough for them? I have authority to aſſert, that the whole number of the Caribbs does not amount to 500 men; yet we are ſending regiment after regiment to ſacrifice, hunt down, and deſtroy thoſe unfortunate people! Sir, I never was in that country, but the climate, I am told, is exceedingly bad. I am told, Sir, that if our men are expoſed one night to the weather, they will periſh. One campaign would inevitably deſtroy our troops; and let me tell you, Sir, that as men are ſo ſcarce to be had, we ſhould not be ſo laviſh of them. I recollect a circumſtance that happened to one of our ſhips of war (the Phœnix) on her arrival at St Vincent's: The captain was civilly invited on ſhore by the Governor; the boat that carried him on ſhore had ſeven hands; and out of the ſeven ſix returned on board ſick, and died. After that, an officer and nine men went on ſhore to guard the water-caſks, and ſeven of them died. Such, Sir, is the climate that we are ſending our troops to! The two regiments which the Noble Lord ſays are ſent from North America

America have tents; but thoſe tents, Sir, cannot preſerve the men from exceſſive neats and damps! and we are deſtroying our men without a certainty of being able to recruit them. Men are ſo ſcarce, from the continual drains of army and navy, and colonization, that I am aſſured we ſhall ſoon, unleſs ſome remedy is adopted, be in a miſerable ſituation. Beſides, what encouragement have men to enter in the ſervice? to live, pardon me, to ſtarve, upon 6d. a day! The ſoldiers pay ſince the firſt inſtitution of an army has never been raiſed; the officers has repeatedly, but the ſoldiers never! No, Sir, in the famous Tyrone rebellion, in Ireland, when the Spaniards landed in that country, the ſoldier had 6d. per day; and now, notwithſtanding the great difference in the two periods, and dearneſs of proviſions, they have no more. Indeed, Sir, I am aſtoniſhed how they live; and conſidering our ſituation, I think we ought to be extremely cautious how we employ our troops; and I hope, as the Noble Lord aſſures us they can, that the ſecretaries of ſtate will furniſh us with thoſe *cogent* reaſons which could render ſuch a ſlaughter of men, and waſte of public money, neceſſary in time of profound peace.

Here the debate ended, and the ſupply was voted for 17,070 men, including 1522 invalids. Which, on report, was next day agreed to by the Houſe.

On Friday, Dec. 11. the Commons in a committee of ways and means, Sir Charles Whitworth in the chair, it was moved to reſolve, That it is the opinion of the committee, that a land-tax of three ſhillings in the pound be levied in England, and a proportionable tax in Scotland.

Col. J——ngs. However ſingular I may be in my opinion, I cannot help conſidering this tax, at this time, as a moſt heavy, unjuſt, and oppreſſive tax. In time of war an extraordinary expence, I know, is incurred; and the continuation of the land-tax for two or three years after peace is concluded has always been thought ſufficient to diſcharge it. We have now had between eleven and twelve years *glorious* peace, yet the nation is to be burthened with an extraordinary tax. But, Sir, we may readily perceive for what purpoſes this money is extorted from us. It is, Sir, for the purpoſes of corruption! Men who have enjoyed lucrative and important offices, muſt not be diſmiſſed without penſions; others are ſolicited to ſucceed them, and gratuities are given for their *condeſcending* to do ſo. It is become the faſhion now for men not to quit, or accept of offices, without being penſioned or rewarded. In ſuch manner, Sir, is our public money diſpoſed of, and the whole nation is diſſatisfied with the manner. I am therefore againſt the ſupply of 3s. and think 2s. fully ſufficient.—Here the affair dropped.

On the ſame day, Mr T. Townſend addreſſed the Houſe to the following purpoſe.

There can be very little occaſion to remind this Houſe of what I am certain is at preſent ſo freſh in their memories; I mean, the ſubject of the propriety of ſending out an armed force to St Vincent's, in order to make war on the wretched natives; nor of the Noble Lord's promiſe, at the ſame time, that we ſhould have every ſatisfactory information on this head that could be poſſibly deſired. In the motion I am about to make, I would avoid every appearance of any thing particular or perſonal, having nothing in my intentions, but that the queſtion, without any relation to party-ſpirit, may be fairly and openly diſcuſſed. It is for that reaſon, therefore, that I ſhall ſtate it in general terms; to which, in my opinion, there can be no objection. It is true, indeed, that in treating with foreign ſtates, when any requeſt of this nature is made, there may be many plauſible reaſons aſſigned for the difficulties attending ſuch a compliance, both in point of delicacy and delay; but in the preſent inſtance nothing of that nature can be pleaded. We are not afraid, that ſuch an inquiry as the preſent will be the means of diſcloſing the ſecrets of the cabinet to the unfortunate Caribbs, or that they are likely to know any thing of the matter. I know the miniſtry deſpiſe the reſt of Europe: I ſhould therefore be extremely glad to diſcover what it is that is ſo dangerous in the appearance of thoſe banditti, as to claim the attention of adminiſtration in ſo ſingular a manner, and who, by the whole tenor of their conduct, have ſhewn an inattention to every thing beſides.

Lord North. I riſe to inform the gentleman who ſpoke laſt, that I am now extremely ready to comply with what he now deſires. I ſhould have readily thanked him, and given him credit for his profeſſions of *moderation* and *impartiality*,

tiality, if he had not unhappily, in the midſt of thoſe profeſſions, (by way of parentheſis), put the miniſtry in mind of an improper *attention* to the point under conſideration, and an *inattention* to every other part of our duty. Such a prejudging of the caſe by no means gives me a favourable opinion of the impartiality of a perſon who is to be a judge. However, every neceſſary paper ſhall be laid before this Houſe; and I make no doubt but then, on a candid peruſal, every objection hitherto ſtarted will fall to the ground.

The motion was accordingly agreed to; and, being delivered by Mr Townſend to the Speaker, was read, to the following effect: That his Majeſty be addreſſed by this Houſe, to lay before them a copy of the ſeveral papers relative to the ſending an armed force to St Vincent's, and the orders iſſued by the ſecretaries of ſtate for that purpoſe.

THIS buſineſs ended, Mr Dowdeſwell made a motion, That leave be given to bring in a bill for the relief of poor perſons in certain circumſtances, and under certain reſtrictions. The following is his ſpeech on that occaſion.

Mr Speaker, Being requeſted by a friend to propoſe to the Houſe a plan, which I think of great conſequence to the inferior orders of the people, I muſt, however unequal to the taſk, beg your indulgence while I explain its nature, and its advantages. The plan is intended for the relief of the labouring poor in their old age, when nature begins to fail and ſink under the burdens which it withſtood with difficulty during the vigour of youth. It is well known, that many of our artiſans, manufacturers, and labourers, can in the prime of life, when fully employed all the week, and not preſſed by the wants of a family, earn more than is neceſſary for their own ſupport. If they cannot, what will become of them when burdened with a wife and ſix or ſeven children? It is equally well known, that, having no proſpect of ſecuring an independence, moſt of them live from hand to mouth, labouring no more than is neceſſary for their own ſupport; or, if they do, conſuming its fruits in idleneſs, drunkenneſs, and gaming. Now it has been imagined by a friend of mine, who has turned this matter in his thoughts, and who would have explained his idea to you much more fully and clearly than I can pretend to do, that if pariſhes were enabled, by act of parliament, to receive ſmall ſums voluntarily offered by labouring and manufacturing pariſhioners, and to lay out the aggregate ſum (not to be leſs than five hundred pounds in any caſe) in the three per cents, there to accumulate at compound intereſt, and to yield to male contributors, after having paſſed their fiftieth year, and not before, a certain fixed ſum ſpecified in the tables to be annexed to the act: I ſay, it was imagined by my friend, by me, and other gentlemen whom he conſulted, that conſequences very beneficial to the poor, and to the public in general, would reſult from it. On account of the caſualties to which females are liable, particularly becauſe they may be left widows with children, it was thought reaſonable that their annuities ſhould commence at an earlier period; but the exact time muſt be left, as indeed the whole plan muſt, to the determination of the committee appointed by the Houſe to prepare this matter for its inſpection. The firſt idea was to render theſe annuities not tranſferable, that Avarice might not have it in her power to gain by the neceſſities and miſeries of the poor; but that notion was ſoon abandoned, upon conſidering, that many circumſtances, ſuch as legacies, or other tickets in the wheel of Fortune, might render it eligible for annuitants to ſell out, in order to put their money to a better uſe; and that by obliging every annuitant, before he ſold out, to let the pariſh have the refuſal, every material inconvenience would be avoided.

Having thus briefly unfolded the plan, permit me to ſay a few words of its advantages, and the probability of its ſucceſs.

In the firſt place, the poor will be gainers, not only becauſe the plan will make ſome proviſion for their old age, but becauſe the proſpect of future comfort, by the means of ſobriety and induſtry, will actually render them ſober and induſtrious, and thus beget a habit, which will make their bodies more healthy, their lives longer, and their happineſs greater.

In the ſecond place, the public will be a gainer; becauſe its wealth depends upon the general ſtock of induſtry, which is here increaſed, as well by the general increaſe of induſtry, as by that waſte of lives which it is caculated to prevent. It is ſurpriſing how ſoon a labourer in the decline of life wears out. Every gentleman who has had occaſion to employ workmen, muſt be ſenſible of this truth.

Now,

Now, if in their youth they treaſure up in this fund the difference between what they can earn and what they ſpend, they will have in their old age wherewithal to live by in a bad day, which, if they had been forced by hard neceſſity to work, might have ſuddenly put an end to their lives, and ſnatched them from their friends and their country.

Nor is this the only light in which this ſcheme will be found advantageous to the public. Conſider the vaſt ſums raiſed upon the people for the ſupport of the poor. Heavy as our other taxes are, the poor's rates in many places are heavier than any other tax. Is not then a propoſal, that promiſes to lighten this burden, to be received with open arms? Here no party, no faction is concerned. On other ſubjects good men will ſometimes differ, and differ too with warmth: on this, which if practicable will prove beneficial to all, I hope we ſhall all agree.

That it is practicable, and will be adopted, particularly in manufacturing towns, I have reaſon to conclude, not only from the general face of the plan itſelf, but alſo from converſation with the leading men of ſeveral of our manufactories, who have informed me, that the earnings of the manufacturers, when they apply all the week to buſineſs, greatly exceed their conſumption; and that accordingly plans ſomewhat ſimilar, but upon an inferior ſcale, have been adopted by many clubs and ſocieties. Is there not reaſon then to hope, that this idea will become general, that the ſpirit of induſtry will be diffuſed, and that the weight which now preſſes upon houſekeepers, will be rendered more eaſy? Will not legacies and charitable contributions ſometimes increaſe the fund, and accelerate its well-meant operations? It is common for people who have been ſucceſsful in trade, to leave money for the relief of the poor of their pariſh: and where can they leave it with a greater proſpect of ſerving mankind, than in a fund which bears compound intereſt?

The motion being ſeconded, was agreed to *nem. con.* and a bill was ordered to be prepared, and brought in accordingly.

Account of de Luc's work concluded. [138.]

After having thus examined, in his ſecond part, the barometer and thermometer in general, the author deſcribes particularly the inſtruments which he has employed in his experiments. Writing upon ſubjects which had given riſe to reaſonable doubts concerning the poſſibility of explaining them, he has neither indulged himſelf in any aſſertion without proofs, nor in any ſuppreſſion which might give room to ſuſpect that miſtakes had crept into his obſervations. This minute deſcription, illuſtrated with plates, is the principal object of his THIRD PART.

In the experiments which it was his deſign to make, his principal object was, to compare the deſcent of the mercury in the barometer with the height of the places where the deſcent had been obſerved: it was neceſſary, therefore, to be as certain of theſe heights as of the perfection of the barometer.

Therefore M. de Luc gives an account of the means which he employed to aſcertain the heights where he made his obſervations. A trigonometrical obſervation, made with an excellent quadrant of three-feet radius, and upon a baſis of ice, not having appeared to him ſufficiently exact, on account of the uncertain effects of refraction, he undertook to determine theſe heights with a level conſtructed on purpoſe. He ſucceeded in rendering this inſtrument ſo exact, that a ſecond experiment, made as a proof of the firſt, differed only nine inches in a height of 2926 feet, which is that of the higheſt part of a mountain called *Saleve* above a certain ſituation in a plain near Geneva. At the ſame time he meaſured the heights of fifteen ſtations, at different elevations, on the declivity of the ſame mountain.

Having had occaſion afterwards, in order to try the truth of his firſt experiments, to meaſure ſome leſſer heights, he treats upon this occaſion of the method of meaſuring heights with a line, and of the means which he employed to avoid the errors to which this kind of meaſure is ſubject.

In the FOURTH PART the author gives an account of his experiments on the modifications of the atmoſphere. The mountain of Saleve was the principal theatre of his obſervations, and it is from the reſult of near 400 of them, made at the fifteen different ſtations of which he had meaſured the height on the ſide of the mountain, that he has at length deduced the general rules by which we may determine, by the means of theſe two in-

ſtruments, the actual denſity of the air, as well as the decrement of that denſity, from the bottom to the top, and, in particular, the height of the places where the obſervations are made.

The firſt experiment of M. de Luc upon this mountain made him remark a very intereſting phænomenon, which ſerved as a kind of clue to conduct him through this labyrinth. An obſervation was made on the barometer every quarter of an hour at the foot of the mountain, whilſt he himſelf obſerved one at the ſame time at the different ſtations we have ſpoken of; and ſeveral days, the variations of the two barometers, obſerved a long time in the ſame places, were in contrary directions; it roſe in the one, whilſt it fell in the other. A pertinacious ſearch after the cauſe of this ſingular phænomenon, diſcovered that it was produced by the changes in the heat of the air.

From this firſt diſcovery, and from the experiments which he made to aſcertain it, he deduced a general theory of the effects of heat in the atmoſphere; and he formed a plan of experiments, both as a teſt of the theory, and to determine the relations of the variations which heat produces in the denſity of the air, with the known correſponding variations of the thermometer.

The firſt condition required for theſe experiments was, to have thermometers which indicated with preciſion the temperature of the air warmed by the ſun. M. de Luc proves by many experiments, that ordinary thermometers do not anſwer that end; and he ſhews the method of conſtructing ſuch as will.

With the addition to the inſtruments deſcribed in the third part, M. de Luc undertook the courſe of obſervations which he had projected; and having collected thoſe obſervations with all their circumſtances, he conſulted them in the cloſet: and there combining them according to their particular circumſtances, he ſucceeded firſt in diſcovering the cauſes, both general and particular, which concur in producing the difference of height of the mercury in the barometers obſerved at different elevations; and then, having determined the diſtinct effects of each of theſe cauſes, and their laws, he deduced a formule, whoſe firſt uſe was that of the meaſure of heights by the barometer.

The firſt trial of this formule was on the obſervations from whence he had deduced it, of which he gives a table for each ſtation. It there appears, that the reſults of the calculation come ſo near the real height, that the greateſt differences, and of theſe there are very few, do not exceed the hundredth part of the height.

In order to make trial of this formule on obſervations made in places different from thoſe in which he had made the experiments which had furniſhed it, M. de Luc meaſured with a line different towers ſituated upon ground differently elevated, from the ſea-ſhore, to 2060 feet above that level; and having obſerved the barometer and thermometer at the foot and top of the ſame towers, he found the greateſt agreement between the reſult of theſe obſervations and the real meaſures.

The reaſonable want of confidence in all the rules before laid down for meaſuring heights by the barometer, did not reſult from that great diſagreement alone, without any particular right of preference one over the others; but was due principally to this circumſtance, that none of theſe rules took into conſideration the difference of the height of the barometer at different times in the ſame place, from which difference many of the learned had concluded, that this kind of meaſure would ever be irregular.

The author thought it therefore a neceſſary and intereſting teſt of his rules, to meaſure the ſame mountains at different times with his barometer; which he has done by many obſervations to the height of 7850 feet above the level of the ſea; and the agreement of the reſults of the obſervations made on the ſame mountains, was a new confirmation of the exactneſs of theſe rules.

Amongſt theſe verifications there is one moſt particularly intereſting, becauſe it ſhews the extenſion this kind of meaſure is capable of: It is that of the height of the lake of Geneva above the level of the ſea, concluded from two ſeries of obſervations made in 1762 at Geneva, and in 1769 in the Lower Languedoc, compared with other obſervations made at Geneva at the ſame time, the reſult of which are alike.

After having given an account of theſe different trials of his rules, the author carefully points out and explains the imperfections which he ſtill finds in them himſelf, and what he thinks of their cauſes;

cauſes; from which there reſult many fine phyſico-mathematical problems, which he propoſes to the natural philoſophers.

One of the ſources of uncertainty that he has found in examining the reſult of his experiments has led him to a new ſyſtem concerning the changes of the barometer. This ſyſtem being connected with the effects of the vapours in the atmoſphere, theſe effects and their cauſe become one of the principal objects of his work, and he treats of them on different occaſions. Here, in particular, he expoſes the principal parts of his theory, which he applies afterwards to the changes of the barometer, and to the phænomena that generally accompany them.

The author ends the expoſition of his theory concerning the *modifications of the atmoſphere*, applied principally to the meaſure of heights by the barometer, by the indication of ſome methods to avoid in this meaſure the little errors which may be introduced by the cauſes of which he has not yet been able to determine the effects; and he ſhews, by experience, that by employing thoſe methods we may arrive at a very great exactneſs.

The author ſhews afterwards an application of his rules to the menſuration of heights by the barometer; which is, indeed, leſs exact than thoſe which have been his principal objects, but more exact than meaſures of the ſame kind can poſſibly be, and much more convenient: it is how to determine the heights of places through which we travel. After having laid down the principles which are peculiar to this application of his general rules, he gives different levels of roads, and, among other levels, that of the courſe of the Rhone from Geneva to the ſea, and the height of ſome towns relatively to this laſt level. Many of theſe levels are accompanied with proofs drawn from their repetition: from whence there reſults a kind of determination of the degree of exactneſs that we may expect from them.

The meaſure of heights by the barometer abridging exceedingly the work that other meaſures require, without diminiſhing at all the exactneſs to which we were arrived, M. de Luc has tried to extend the uſe of it. On this account he has joined pinules to his barometer, which by this means furniſhes him with an inſtrument for levelling, of which he tells the uſe: and as the meaſured height of a mountain may ſerve as a baſe to trigonometrical operations, we may eaſily conceive, that from the top of a mountain we may, without changing place, take the topographical plan of the neighbouring plains, by making uſe of the graphometer to take the angles of depreſſion and poſition from the ſame place where we have made the obſervations with the barometer. We may alſo, ſometimes, by very eaſy operations, make uſe of the known height of a mountain to meaſure others. The author gives ſome examples of it, and in particular the meaſure of Mont Blanc, an inacceſſible mountain in Faucigny, the height of which is found to be 2391 toiſes above the level of the Mediterranean ſea.

M. de Luc finiſhes this part of his work with a verification of his rules as unexpected as intereſting. Some obſervations of the barometer made at the Cape of Good Hope by the Abbé de la Caille, at known heights, happily, accompanied by this excellent obſerver, with the circumſtances neceſſary for the application of theſe rules, confirm them fully: and being aſſiſted by the knowledge that Meſſ. de la Condamine and Bouguer have given us of the climate that they lived in for a long time in Peru, M. de Luc, having ſucceeded in applying the ſame rules to the obſervations of the barometer which they made there, ſhews that the air follows the ſame laws on the Cordeliers as it does on our mountains.

The SIXTH and LAST PART of this work is employed in general conſiderations upon the uſefulneſs of the barometer and thermometer, accompanied with examples.

It is certain, that when we have determined, by the uſe of theſe inſtruments, both the actual denſity of the air, and the laws of degradation of the denſity, we are then in poſſeſſion of a point of general philoſophy, whoſe applications are very extenſive, and very various.

The firſt of theſe applications, of which the author gives an example, is the determination of the ſpecific weight of the air, by a given height of the barometer, and at a certain degree of heat. The formula is general, and will ſerve to determine this ſpecific weight, in all caſes, by the obſervation of the barometer and thermometer.

A ſecond application concerns the whole height of the atmoſphere, the de-

termination of which is uſeful in many problems of meteorology and aſtronomy.

But of theſe applications, that to which M. de Luc has given moſt attention, is the knowledge of the changes which the refractions undergo by the changes of the ſtate of the air. He was preceded in this inquiry by M. Mayer, and by the Abbé de la Caille; but theſe celebrated aſtronomers, whoſe firſt labours were his guides, have only ſketched it out. More careful inquiries give occaſion for ſome intereſting phyſical queſtions, which the author examines; and from this examen reſult ſome rules to correct more ſurely the mean refractions, in conſequence of the differences better known between the actual ſtate of the air and its mean ſtate. It is by this that M. de Luc ends his work.

To this extract of the matters that are comprehended under the general title of *Inquiries concerning the modifications of the atmoſphere*, which this work now bears, it is proper to add ſomething concerning the manner in which they are treated.

It is, properly ſpeaking, a journal of experiments and meditations. The author has followed, in treating them, the order of his ideas, by ſhewing the circumſtances which gave riſe to them, the hypotheſes that he has formed from the phænomena, the experiments which he has attempted in order to prove theſe hypotheſes, the miſtakes corrected, the truths diſcovered, the conſequences drawn, and their immediate verifications; laſtly, the ſyſtems formed, and their application.

It is hard to treat any point of natural philoſophy fundamentally without its giving riſe to ſome very deep problems in mathematics. This is what the author has often perceived. However, he has always confined himſelf to elementary mathematics; either becauſe with a little care we may draw from them all the help neceſſary in practice; or becauſe he had found, by his own experience, that one may be a great lover of natural philoſophy, without being able to enter deeply into algebraical calculations, or thoſe of the higher geometry; ſo that, if he had procured aſſiſtance on that head, he would no longer have been intelligible to a great number of thoſe for whom he has principally written.

But though he has not drawn from his diſcoveries all the conſequences which they were ſuſceptible of, he has, nevertheleſs, not forgotten ſuch of the learned as find happy opportunities of exerciſing their mathematical genius on objects which really exiſt in nature. We have ſeen a great number of hypotheſes relative to the ſame objects, to which men of diſtinguiſhed talents have applied the higher geometry; it was natural to think they would have ſtill more pleaſure, if they worked upon more real *data*, on account of the advantages which phyſics would derive from it: wherefore the author has endeavoured to give riſe to theſe queſtions, by ſhewing the difficulty which he has had in treating of complicated cauſes, whoſe laws are, however, nearly determined; and by collecting a great number of experiments, which he has taken care to accompany with all the circumſtances which would probably diſcover any of the cauſes of their modifications, he has enabled mathematicians to compare with them the hypotheſes which they may invent to reconcile them, and, at the ſame time, the conſequences of thoſe hypotheſes.

The book makes two volumes in 4to; and is ſold, at Geneva, for 24 French livres, or one guinea, in ſheets. Subſcriptions are taken in, at London, by Mr Jo. Anth. Courlet, No 11. Pavement, Moorfields. Gent. Mag.

ANECDOTE of WHISTON.

THE late King, it is well known, was fond of old Whiſton. He was walking with him one day in Hampton-court gardens, during the heat of his perſecution. "Mr Whiſton," ſaid he, "you may perhaps be right in your opinions, but it would be better if you kept them to yourſelf."—"Is your Majeſty really ſerious in your advice," anſwered the old man. "I am," replied the King.—"Then," ſaid Whiſton, "I am ſorry for it. Had Martin Luther been of your way of thinking, where would your Majeſty have been at this time?"

A BON MOT.

THE late Mr Charles Yorke, being returned a member for the univerſity of Cambridge at the laſt general election, as he was going round the ſenate to thank thoſe who had voted for him, ſaid to one Mr P—, who is noted (even to a proverb) for having the largeſt and moſt hideous ugly face that ever was ſeen, "Sir, I have great reaſon to be thankful to my friends in general; but confeſs myſelf under a particular obligation to *you*, for *the very remarkable countenance* you have *ſhewn* me upon this occaſion."

A catalogue of NEW BOOKS, with remarks and extracts, continued. [152.]

Eſſays on public worſhip, patriotiſm, and projects of reformation. 8vo. 1s. Payne, &c.

SYſtems of religion, and eſtabliſhed modes of public worſhip, have been rarely adapted to the *few* who *think*, but, in general, have been rather calculated for the *many*, who never think at all.

Hence it is, that men of genius, men of ſuperior diſcernment, and of refined ſentiments, have always ſeen, in the common preſcribed forms of devotion, many things which to them have appeared ſo incompatible with the dictates of reaſon, the principles of ſound philoſophy, and every ſublime and honourable idea of the ſupreme being, that they have fled, with diſguſt, from the altars of the gods; and thinking they could never remove far enough from the temples of ignorance and ſuperſtition, have wholly abſtained from mingling with the multitude in the celebration of their religious ceremonies; and by unhappily running into the contrary extreme, they have not only neglected every outward expreſſion of their duty to their maker, but have alſo withdrawn themſelves from the ſtrongeſt band and connection of human ſociety.

But although this may be the caſe at Dheli or at Pekin, at Conſtantinople or at Rome, who ſhall ſay that any thing like it is to be found in this land of reformation, of light, and of liberty? — The author of the Eſſays before us is the man! He it is who ſeems ready to ſtand up, and, like Paul at Athens, to tell us, that, in divine things, we are *too ſuperſtitious*: at the ſame time boldly offering to conduct us to the rational worſhip of that God whom, as yet, it ſhould ſeem, we *ignorantly adore*. A ſerious and truly important undertaking! but not, however, a *novel* one: we live in a country that has long been famous for reformers; and if REFORMATION is actually wrought, praiſe be to them all!

The reformer who at preſent claims our attention, whatever may be thought of his principles, or his undertaking, appears to be a man of real abilities; and therefore, what he has to offer to the public, is the more worthy of a cool and diſpaſſionate conſideration.

The introduction of a new Engliſh liturgy, formed on a more liberal and comprehenſive plan than any that hath yet taken place in the Chriſtian world, is the great object which this enterpriſing, unknown, writer hath in view. His reaſons for wiſhing to ſee a deſign of this ſort carried into execution are, without much order, ſcattered through his ſeveral eſſays; and it ſhall be our buſineſs to collect a few of the principal of them for the information of our readers.

"I addreſs the public," ſays he, in Eſſay 1. "on a ſubject which I have much at heart, and which I wiſh to engage attention. Without pretending to be a ſaint, and having my ſhare of the weakneſſes and failings of humanity, I am grieved at the preſent ſtate of religion. I agree with thoſe who attribute to the want of its influence, moſt of thoſe evils which are the reproach of the preſent times. I underſtand religion as implying every moral obligation, and animating the whole by the ſublime principle of piety. This I conceive to be the religion of Chriſt. The proviſion made by God for the ſecurity and influence of religion, are at preſent out of the queſtion, and are never a ſubject of animadverſion. Thoſe made by men have not the ſame privilege; and they are open to every one who writes and ſpeaks with decency and good ſenſe. Among theſe are the various methods of public worſhip which obtain in the world. They are, like all human inſtitutions, imperfect and ineffectual as to many of their moſt important purpoſes. In England this is more remarkably the caſe than in any other country in the world. Popery keeps its votaries in ignorance, and its devotion is ſuited to that ignorance. In England, every avenue to knowledge is thrown open, and men carry on their inquiries at their pleaſure. But their devotion is not ſuited to their knowledge. They may become as enlightened as a Newton, and as rational as a Locke; but they muſt worſhip on the principles of a Calvin, and in the words of a Cranmer."

Our author expreſſes his approbation of the late endeavours of ſome of the clergy, to "throw open the church to rational and philoſophical principles." He laments their ill ſucceſs; but acknowledges, that, "their attempts have been treated with a decency and candour which does honour to the preſent age:" and he adds, that he is "glad to find, by private converſation, that many perſons

ſons are diſpoſed to avail themſelves of this public *good temper*, and to provide a form of prayer upon principles leſs confined than the preſent. My aim is to bring theſe people to act. This place is ſo enormous, and the people in it who may happen to think alike on a ſubject, are often ſo diſperſed, that I know of no method of bringing them together, and inducing them to coincide in any deſign, but by calling on them in the papers*. I wiſh not to engage in controverſies with bigots in or out of the church. Thoſe who are ſatisfied with the preſent book of Common Prayer, may remain where they are; and thoſe who like the extemporary ſervices of the Diſſenters, may go to meeting, as uſual. My only deſire is, to ſee a liturgy provided for thoſe who like neither, and who either go to no place of worſhip, or go with no edification."

In his ſecond Eſſay he endeavours to ſhew in what reſpect the introduction of a liturgy, formed on the moſt liberal principles, will be of advantage to the public, and deſerve the approbation and countenance of government.

"It is well known," ſays our Eſſayiſt, "that there are in London many thouſands who hardly ever go to any church or meeting-houſe, becauſe they do not approve of the ſervices; and that they are perſons eſteemed for their characters, and honoured for their underſtandings. The loſs of ſo much benefit as would ariſe to theſe people from a public ſervice on their own principles, is a loſs to the ſtate, which every real politician knows how to eſtimate. Men cannot be uſeful, or good for any thing, when they have loſt the great principles of a moral character. It is not neceſſary they ſhould be ſuperſtitious or fanatical, but it is neceſſary they ſhould be pious. It may be ſaid, that a ſenſe of piety is to be preſerved without public worſhip. I will not ſay that this is impoſſible; but I never ſaw an inſtance of it."

Here our author paſſes a ſevere cenſure on our modern *philoſophers* and *wits*; whoſe licentious converſation, and profane manner of ridiculing the common received notions of religion and piety, he aſcribes, in ſome meaſure, to the want of thoſe impreſſions which might be made by public worſhip:

"And in ſome of my acquaintance," ſays he, "I lament it as more their misfortune than their fault. They reverence the works of God, and nature in all her appearances is their idolatry; but they have not been accuſtomed to direct their thoughts to the Deity in acts of devotion, or to cheriſh thoſe affections which are principally improved by public worſhip.

I need not take great pains to prove that this is an injury to the public. Public virtue and happineſs are as general ſums from the characters and actions of individuals; and no man is a villain without prejudice to his country. The want of religious principles in ſuch numbers as are thoſe of philoſophers, poets, wits, and freethinkers, muſt have very pernicious conſequences. Their examples are followed by great numbers, who, on the credit of their underſtandings, give implicitly into their opinions and manners. Here a bigot might interrupt me, and ſay, that the devotion of theſe people cannot be ſecured without neglecting the principles of our religion. I know of no principles of Chriſtianity that can, with propriety, be brought into public worſhip, and hinder the devotion of a conſcientious Deiſt. The worſhip of God is in its nature ſimple, plain, and founded on indiſputable truths: there can be no room in it for principles that are doubtful; and the duties it ſhould immediately influence are the weightier matters of the law. Matters of debate and ſtrife ſhould never be brought into the preſence of God; they defeat the purpoſes of worſhip; they contract the heart, inſtead of enlarging it, and debaſe our piety into ſpleen. I believe this might be found to be the caſe every day the Athanaſian creed, and other uncharitable parts of our public ſervice, are read in the church. Thoſe who have not ſenſe enough to neglect them, come home with a kind of pious malignity, and are diſpoſed to evil under the notion of good."

In the third Eſſay our author introduces a long paſſage from More's Utopia, which is much to his purpoſe; and which brings him to this, we fear, Utopian concluſion, That as all diſputed opinions ſhould be excluded public worſhip, ſo "all honeſt, pious men, Calviniſts, Arians, Socinians, Jews, Turks, and Infidels, might and *ought* to worſhip God together in ſpirit and in truth. The man who objects to this, may be eminent in a party; but in the eſtimation of every

* The two firſt of theſe Eſſays were originally printed in the *Public Advertiſer*.

every one who has cultivated his mind by true philoſophy, or by thoſe principles which are really to be found in the words of Chriſt, and eſpecially in the eſtimate of that God who ſees his creatures with an equal eye, he is a weak and contemptible bigot."

His fourth Eſſay contains ſome curious definitions and deſcriptions of *good men*, *ſaints*, and *ſinners*; with ſome inferences in favour of the latter. It includes alſo an account of the *freethinkers*; on whom there are likewiſe ſome very ſenſible ſtrictures.

The religion at preſent in faſhion at St James's comes next under conſideration; after which we have ſome remarks on that of the biſhops: and the paper concludes with the author's declaration, that his "only view in writing theſe Eſſays is, to induce honeſt and good men of all opinions, and of all religions, to try whether they can *humanize themſelves ſo far* as to come into a place of public worſhip, and, without quarrelling, without rancour or malice to one another, agree to offer to God that ſervice which they all allow to be his due. The pleaſing and happy conſequences of ſuch an event, are not to be deſcribed, or eaſily imagined. My own fancy is ſo warmed with the view, that I will not truſt myſelf to her guidance."

As ſome who may happen in the main point to fall in with our author's ſentiments, may yet imagine that the propoſal which is kept in view in all theſe Eſſays, "comes at this time unſeaſonably, and is unneceſſary, as there are other deſigns which include it, and which it may obſtruct," — he is therefore, in his fifth, Eſſay, led into a particular conſideration of the preſent ſtate of patriotiſm, and of our late projects of reformation. — With reſpect to our patriots, without any reference to individuals, they are totally condemned, on that principle of *ſelfiſhneſs* which the Eſſayiſt conſiders as the grand characteriſtic of the times.

The reformers, and their projects, thoſe, we mean, of the eſtabliſhed church, are the ſubject of the ſixth Eſſay: in which he introduces the celebrated author of the CONFESSIONAL; but with no very hearty *encomiums*. The ſum of his notions of a *church-reformation* is briefly, — That, in the firſt place, it is hardly practicable; that the deſcent is ſo great, from the lofty myſteries of Athanaſianiſm, to Common Senſe, that the biſhops would break their necks in attempting it; that their Lordſhips view religion only as *eccleſiaſtical policy*; that they will attend to no conſiderations but thoſe of *public peace*, or of *expedience*; that our nobility and gentry, if they are any thing, are free-thinkers, and hold all our religious opinions in equal eſtimation; that the clergy is a motley body, compoſed of learned and excellent men, infidels, bigots, and blockheads; that the people are, in general, unprincipled and debauched; and that they have nothing left of the old religion but its ſuperſtition and bigotry. "And now," ſays this very ſhrewd obſerver, "who would go to work with ſuch materials?"

"Let," he adds, "the great and filthy ſtreams take their courſe; let us withdraw into ſome retired corner, and cultivate ſome deſerted ſpot in the manner we beſt approve. If the love of our country, and our wiſhes for its welfare, cannot be gratified by any of thoſe improvements we want, we may extend our views to other countries, and to future ages. Thoſe weſtern regions to which every thing excellent ſeems to be ſojourning, may take hints even from our little plan; and give to the world, among many other bleſſings which it has never yet enjoyed, that of *ſimple and pure religion*."

In Eſſay 7. our author animadverts on the Diſſenters, and on their methods of proceeding, in their application to parliament, during the late ſeſſion, for relief from the burthen of ſubſcriptions. He approves their main purpoſe, but totally condemns their meaſures, as inadequate to the great end which they ought to have had in view.

"The right of private judgement," ſays he, "is acknowledged; and men are allowed it in its utmoſt extent. The magiſtrate can have nothing to do with the opinions of thoſe who renounce the advantages attending the eſtabliſhment. The whole buſineſs of the Diſſenters ſhould have been, to aſk the repeal of the penal laws, the free exerciſe of their worſhip, and the choice of their miniſters, tutors, and ſchoolmaſters, and to offer any ſecurity of their civil obedience and duty which government itſelf would require. — To offer a declaration of faith to the magiſtrate, as a condition of liberty, was giving up their firſt principle. — They ſay, the faith was their own. No doubt; it would otherwiſe have been a

bad

bad matter indeed. — They could conſcientiouſly ſubſcribe the words of God. — Here they deceive, or are deceived by a quibble. — Words of God, — words of man, — words of the devil, — it makes no manner of difference: when the magiſtrate has adopted them, they are his words; and you deſert your principle, and injure your integrity; not indeed in ſubſcribing the goſpel, but in taking even that goſpel you believe at the hand of the magiſtrate, and making him the judge of your faith and conſcience [147.]. —— When I have urged this, I have been told, that the petitioning Diſſenters would not have been heard without a declaration. By whom? By adminiſtration? No. — By the Houſe of Commons? No. — By the Biſhops? —— Thoſe who told you ſo, ſhould have told you more; that the Biſhops were *prepared* to refuſe you every thing."

There is ſpirit in this; but perhaps there is more of ſpirit than of prudence; for, to aim at *too much*, is ſeldom the way to accompliſh *any thing*.

In his eighth Eſſay, the writer, ſpeaking of meaſures for improvement ſuited to the ſpirit of the times, boldly throws out another of his *ſpirited* declararions:

"Every plan," ſays he, "ſhould now be formed on the moſt liberal principles. If we make any alteration in our religion, let us reduce it at once to piety and morality, and avail ourſelves of that acceſſion of ſtrength which all honeſt infidels might afford us. Let us ſubſtitute *honeſty* inſtead of *faith*. It is the only foundation of a moral character, and it ought to be the only teſt of our religion. It ſhould not ſignify what or how little a man believed, if he was honeſt. This would put our philoſophers to a trial; and draw ſome of them out of that ſecrecy in which they lie, induce them to join virtue to their knowledge, and to reverence that God whoſe works they ſtudy. This would put Chriſtianity on the beſt footing; it would give it a chance of ſtanding or falling by its own merit. As things now are, while many are made Chriſtians by the influence of an eſtabliſhment, many are made Infidels by an abhorrence of impoſition. Nothing has given greater weight to the writings of Deiſts, than the hints thrown out, that they wrote with a halter round their necks; and that the diſciples of Jeſus came to them with their arguments for his religion in one hand, and pointing to a pillory or a priſon with the other. Set the human mind at perfect liberty, or meddle not with what relates to its operations."

In his ninth and concluding Eſſay he returns to his firſt propoſal of a liturgy "on the pure principles of piety and morality." Having given his reaſons for wiſhing to have ſuch a liturgy introduced, and the conſideration of other propoſals having confirmed him in the opinion, "that it would be the moſt proper and beneficial meaſure which could be entered upon for the advantage of the public morals," he now proceeds to ſpeak of the compoſition of ſuch a liturgy.

"A public ſervice," ſays he, "from the very nature of it, can admit of nothing but indiſputable principles; and all alluſions, references, and explanatory phraſes, are vitious in compoſition, as well as morally injurious. This has ever appeared true to me in regard to doctrines, which at the time I thought them neceſſary to my ſalvation, yet I felt they had no natural place in the public worſhip of God. A Trinitarian will explain to the Deity the particular form under which he conceives him to exiſt. A Chriſtian will not only worſhip on the doctrinal principles of his religion, but he muſt tell the Deity at the end of every prayer that he does ſo; and every thing muſt be done, not only with the ſincerity, and on the principles, of a good Chriſtian, but he muſt ſay in ſo many words that he does it in the name and as the diſciple of Chriſt. By ſuch a conduct, ſo unneceſſary, and ſo improper in itſelf, he makes it impoſſible for another to join him who does not believe as he does. Such a man acts from pure ſelfiſhneſs, if not from bigotry and malignity. The ſpirit and temper of a good man would lead him to with-hold his opinion for the accommodation of his neighbour; and the pleaſure of that forbearance, as well as the general ſatisfaction of a rational and ſocial devotion, would give him a delight which religion has been yet a ſtranger to, and which can be had only on the moſt enlarged and general principles. — The man who wiſhes to have his particular opinions recogniſed, ſeeks only his own gratification; the man who is content to forbear the profeſſion of them for the public edification, has the true ſpirit of ſocial devotion.

People will clamour, — that all muſt be loſt, if we appear to give up our religion. Let

Let them clamour. They want either underſtandings, or hearts, to comprehend any anſwer which I could give them.

All ſentiments and doctrines therefore but thoſe of piety and morality ſhould be excluded. And the language ſhould be ſimple and plain. The ſentiments to be recognized admit of no ornament; they are too excellent and important to admit them. The fancy and the paſſions are to be conſulted in the ſermon and the muſic. The liturgy ſhould conſiſt of plain, conciſe, and ſignificant truths. The preſent book of Common Prayer would furniſh ſome materials; and ſhould be the model in language; becauſe in Engliſh its ſtyle has been that of devotion. What was wanting might be ſupplied from the Pſalms, and from other compoſitions, in ſuch a manner as to pleaſe a conſcientious Deiſt. We might in this manner give a ſpecimen of that worſhip which ſhould employ all the creatures of God, and of that candour and charity which are the great honour and happineſs of human nature."

We ſhall leave our readers to their own reflections on this bold and ſingular performance: A performance which will not fail to excite the curioſity of many, the applauſe of ſome, and the indignation of others. For us, whatever are our private ſentiments, it is not our province to encounter the principles of every writer whoſe works may paſs in review before us. Men of abilities, of every perſuaſion, are (as ſuch) intitled to ſome mark of diſtinction in a literary journal, which, by its plan, is obliged to take notice of *every* publication; and we have done this writer ample juſtice, by affording him room to explain his own intentions in his own words. How far, in this "ſelfiſh age," *he* (as well as the reſt of our modern patriots and reformers, whom he has ſo freely, and perhaps juſtly, reprobated) may have had regard to *himſelf*, in his propoſal for a new liturgy, is to himſelf beſt known; but that he is earneſtly bent on carrying his ſcheme, in ſome meaſure, into execution, is manifeſt from the laſt paragraph of his prefatory advertiſement, viz.

"Thoſe perſons who would chuſe to ſee this plan reduced to practice, are deſired to leave their names with either of the publiſhers; and they will be waited upon, or ſent to, in order to be preſent at a meeting of all the friends of the deſign." M.

Alonzo; a tragedy: as it is performed at the theatre-royal in Drury-lane. 1s. 6d. Becket.

THE dramatic characters of this piece are, Pelagio, King of Spain; Ormiſinda, his daughter; Tereſa, her companion; Alonzo, a deſcendent of the ancient kings of Spain, and, properly, heir to the crown; Alberto; Coſtollo, an old commander, ſuppoſed to have been dead, but retired to Catalonia; Velaſco, Sebaſtian, Hamet, &c.

In the beginning of the play we are given to underſtand, that Alonzo, many years ago, was a noble warrior in high favour with the King of Spain; but, having unluckily quarrelled with Ramirez, the King's ſon, he killed him in a duel; for which he was obliged to fly.

Previous to this accident, he had entered into very tender engagements with Ormiſinda, the King's daughter. They loved each other, and were married. The marriage was celebrated in private, and only five days before he had killed Ramirez. The night before his flight, while he had been watching the return of Ormiſinda from the city, he ſaw her, by moon-light, led through a grove by a young gentleman, whoſe familiarity with her left Alonzo no doubt that ſhe had jilted him. Without further proof, therefore, he ſet off immediately from Aſturias, (where the court then reſided, and which is the ſcene of the tragedy), and retired into the wilds of Aſia, reſolved to think no more of the woman who had ſold his honour to a ſtripling.

This ſudden departure diſtracted Ormiſinda, who could not account for ſo extraordinary a ſtep by a huſband who loved her, and whom ſhe loved. In due time ſhe became pregnant, and was delivered of a ſon; whom, to ſcreen the ſecret of her marriage, ſhe conſigned to Coſtollo, in a remote part of the country, to be educated, giving him the name of *Alberto*, inſtead of his real name *Alonzo*.

Sixteen years had now elapſed, and nothing had tranſpired on either ſide. After a various conteſt between the Spaniards and Moors, the fate of the war was agreed to be determined by two champions, one on each ſide. The Mooriſh champion was ſo formidable for ſtrength and ſtature, that it was univerſally agreed there was not a Spaniard living who could prevail againſt him,

except Alonzo. — At this time Alberto, tired with leading a retired life, and ambitious of glory, had arrived at the court, after performing a feat of great prowefs on his journey. While he is relating to the King this adventure, and giving an account of himfelf, he is known by his mother; who, on his offering to attack the Moorifh champion, is torn with maternal pangs for his fafety. She is relieved, however, by the arrival of a meffenger, who fays, that Alonzo, alarmed for the fate of his country, had fent the Perfian prince Abdallah to contend with the Moor. This prince having been greatly celebrated for his martial fervices, every one is happy to hear of his arrival, except young Alberto, who regrets the lofs of fo good an occafion to fignalize himfelf.

Alonzo now appears, under the name and drefs of Abdallah. The King thanks him; and informs, that his daughter Ormifinda and the kingdom will be his prize, fhould he be the conqueror. The Prince tells him he cannot accept that; but he will afk another favour of him.

The champions having entered the lifts, Abdallah conquers; and returns to court amidft the acclamations of the people. He now afks of the King, as his only reward, that he will do juftice to his friend Alonzo. The King promifes. Abdallah then publicly charges Ormifinda, who is prefent, with adultery; and infifts that fhe be put to death. This charge creates univerfal aftonifhment; and Pelagio replies, that he never knew fhe was married. The Princefs then confeffes her marriage with Alonzo; but denies the charge of adultery. Alberto, as if conficious of her innocence, offers to affert it againft Abdallah; who treats the youthful adventurer with great contempt. The Princefs is alarmed with frefh forrows for her fon; and to fave him from a contention with the more powerful Abdallah, declares that fhe will not fubmit to have her reputation cleared by combat, but wifhes rather to be confronted with Alonzo himfelf. Abdallah now retires, foon enters as Alonzo, and continues his accufations. Alberto fuddenly draws upon him; and the Princefs, fhocked by the idea of a combat between the father and the fon, rufhes in between them, and ftabs herfelf. While fhe is dying, fhe difcovers to Alonzo that Alberto is his fon; and it now alfo appears, that the young gentlemen whom Alonzo had feen with his wife in the grove, was no other than her maid Terefa, who aflumed the habit of a man, the better to conduct her miftrefs in the night-time. Alonzo, diftracted by this information, commends Alberto to the King, and ftabs himfelf; and thus falls a victim to jealoufy. L.

As the great bufinefs of the play turns on the circumftances related in the third act, in a converfation between Abdallah [Alonzo in difguife] and his friend Velafco, we cannot give the reader a fairer fpecimen of the performance:

Abd. ——— Liften to me;
I have perplex'd thee, and have marr'd the ftory
By my abruptnefs. 'Tis a ferious ftory,
Not to be told in parcels and by ftarts,
As I from impotence of mind began;
But I will bear my fwelling paffion down,
And utter all my fhame. — Thou doft remember
How I was baniſh'd from my native land?
Vel. For killing young Ramirez. ——
Abd. ——— At that time
I doated on the Princefs. She conjur'd me
With earneft pray'rs, with deluges of tears,
Not to refift her father, nor advance
My better title to the crown of Spain,
As I had once refolv'd. My rage fhe footh'd;
Pride, anger, intereft, yielded all to love.
With her I made a merit of obedience,
And pleaded fo effectually my caufe
That fhe confented to a private marriage
Before I left the kingdom. We were married,
And met together four fucceffive nights,
In the fequeſter'd cottage of the wood
Behind the palace-garden. O! I thought
Myſelf the happieſt and the moſt belov'd
Of all mankind. — She mock'd me all the while;
Meant me the cover of her looſe amours,
A cloak to hide her fhame. — O God! O God!
Did I deſerve no better? ———
Vel. ——— Good my Lord!
What circumftance to warrant fuch concluſion?
What evidence? ———
Abd. ——— The evidence of ſight. ——
Mine eyes beheld: I ſaw myſelf diſhonour'd.
Vel. Your eyes beheld! ———
Abd. ——— By heaven and hell—they did.
The night preceding the appointed day
Of my departure from the realm of Spain,
I flew impatient to the place of meeting,
Before the hour was come: to wear away
The tedious time, (for every minute ſeem'd
An age to me), I ſtruck into the wood,
And wander'd there, ſtill ſteering to the gate
By which ſhe was to enter. Through the trees
The moon, full orb'd, in all her glory ſhone.
My am'rous mind a ſportful purpoſe form'd,
Unſeen to watch the coming of my bride,

And

And wantonly ſurpriſe her. Near the gate
There ſtood an aged tree. It was a beech,
Which far and wide ſtretch'd forth its level arms
Low, near the ground, and form'd a gloomy ſhade.
Behind its trunk I took my ſecret ſtand;
The gate was full in view, and the green path
On which it open'd. There I ſtood a while,
And ſoon I heard the turning of the key.
My heart *beat* thick with joy — and forth ſhe came: —
Not as I wiſh'd: ſhe had a minion with her;
A handſome youth was tripping by her ſide,
Girt with a ſword, and dreſs'd in gay attire.
He ſeem'd to court her, as they paſs'd along,
Coy, but not angry, for I heard her laugh.
She flung away. He follow'd, ſoon o'ertook her,
Embrac'd her ———

Vel. Ah! the Princeſs Ormiſinda!

Abd. I drew my ſword, that I remember well, —
And then an interval like death enſu'd.
When conſciouſneſs return'd, I found myſelf
Stretch'd at my length upon the naked ground
Under the tree: my ſword lay by my ſide.
The ſudden ſhock, the tranſport of my rage,
And grief, had ſtopt the current of my blood,
And made a pauſe of life. ———

Vel. ——— Alas! my Lord!
'Twas piteous indeed. What didſt thou do,
When life and ſenſe return'd?

Abd. ——— With life and ſenſe
My rage return'd. Stumbling with haſte, I ran
To ſacrifice them to my juſt revenge.
But whether they had heard my heavy fall,
Or that my death-like ſwoon had laſted long,
I know not, but I never ſaw them more.
I ſearch'd till morning; then away I went,
Reſolv'd to ſcorn the ſtrumpet, and forget her.
But I have not been able to forget
Nor to deſpiſe her; though I hate her more
Than e'er I lov'd her, ſtill her image haunts me
Where e'er I go. I think of nothing elſe
When I'm awake, and never ſhut my eyes
But ſhe's the certain viſion of my dream.
Sometimes, in all her lovelineſs, ſhe comes
Without her crimes: in ecſtaſy I wake,
And wiſh the viſion had endur'd for ever.
For theſe deceitful moments, O! my friend!
Are the ſole pleaſant moments which Alonzo
For eighteen years has known. ——— M.

Criticiſms on this tragedy.

PERHAPS it will be ſufficient, in order totally to condemn this fable, to obſerve, that the circumſtance upon which the whole is founded is in the higheſt degree improbable, impoſſible, and unimportant. Alonzo had been married five days; when, in conſequence of his duel, he is obliged to fly into baniſhment. Previous to his ſetting off, he is to have a laſt interview with his beloved wife. The moment for the interview is arrived, and he is waiting for his wife at the appointed place. He ſees her approaching to meet him, accompanied with a youth. Struck with the dreadful ſight, Alonzo (the boldeſt and braveſt man in Spain) falls into a ſwoon; and when he recovers, ſets off for Aſia, leaving Ormiſinda only the comfort of a note, which informs her that ſhe was unfaithful to his love. One queſtion overturns the probability of this: If this youth had been Ormiſinda's gallant, would ſhe indeed have carried him with her to give her huſband the meeting? This is the foundation; and, finding it to be ſo ſlight, we ſhould be idle to examine the ſuperſtructure. — The ſucceeding incidents of the fable are equally improbable and trifling. — And yet this play was not condemned. L.

There is a kind of ſimplicity in this play of which we much approve: it is free from all thoſe extraneous circumſtances which are cluſtered about and perplex moſt of our modern plays. The ſentiments in general are very good, and the verſification is not unharmonious. On the other hand, many of the incidents are improbable; as that Tereſa ſhould accompany Ormiſinda, in mens cloaths, on ſo ſerious an errand as a private meeting with a newly-married huſband; that Tereſa, thus circumſtanced, ſhould embrace her; and that Alonzo ſhould faint away at the ſight, and baniſh himſelf, without ſhowing his reſentment to the Princeſs. M.

When Abdallah offers to maintain his charge by combat, and Alberto offers himſelf as the champion of the lady, the diſtreſs of the mother in ſuch a ſituation is finely wrought up, and has a powerful effect, not only on the ſtage, but in the cloſet. — Perhaps the reader will think, that nothing which could paſs between two women, could juſtify the aſſertion of Alonzo, *I ſaw myſelf diſhonoured.* Perhaps alſo they will think, that an intrigue with a rival, at the very time, and in the very place, when and where ſhe had appointed to meet her huſband, and in which therefore ſhe muſt of neceſſity be detected, is too abſurd to be the cauſe of ſuch events as it is here ſuppoſed to produce even in a Spaniſh huſband. The heart, however, which does not

not so forcibly feel these scenes in the representation, as to forget every violation of the laws of criticism in producing them, must be at once unworthy and incapable of that divine pleasure which the tears of Virtue only can bestow. After a reconciliation between the husband and the wife, she dies in his arms, and he stabs himself. The mind has no recourse from the pain of this event, but in the surviving of Alberto, as presumptive heir to his father's dominions. G.

The speeches of Ormisinda and Teresa, in the beginning of the play, on the wretchedness of Ormisinda's situation, are extremely eloquent; but not in the style of women, or indeed of any beings that we know of, in distress: for their speeches are ten, fifteen, and twenty lines in length, and all unbroken pieces of declamation.—The description of the combat between Abdallah and the Moor is picturesque and striking. M.

When the King tells his daughter, that a champion is arrived, whom he believes to be Alonzo, his account of him is very poetical:

Scorning his foes, offended with his friends,
Shrouded in anger, and in deep disdain,
Like some prone planet in eclipse he moves,
Gaz'd at, and fear'd. G.

There are many vulgarisms in the language. In one or two instances it is not grammatical. In the second act, p. 20. for instance, young Alberto, describing the manly manner in which he was bred, tells us, that he was taught

——— To swim across
The headlong torrent, when the shoals of ice
Drove down the stream; to rule the fiercest steed, &c.

and adds,

——— No savage beast
The forest yields that I have not encounter'd. Meanwhile my bosom *beat* for nobler game.

How coldly might the false English in the last line have been avoided, by changing *beat* for *glow'd*; or by substituting *yet did*, for *meanwhile*: or, probably, the author himself, had he seen the impropriety, would have thought of some happier emendation. If it be said, that this slip was not worth noting, we would only observe, that the utmost degree of correctness and purity is expected in the language of the stage.—The same fault is repeated in the foregoing extract, p. 23. l. 9.

My heart *beat* thick with joy. *

But the great and general objection to the play is, that it is written *concerning* the passions, and does not express their *language*. Almost all the declamations of Ormisinda come under this description; and they are so minute, circumstantial, and verbose, that they require most extraordinary talents in the actress to extort applause for them: we really felt for Mrs Barry; as we have done for Mrs Yates in several modern tragedies. M.

Mother of God,—God of heaven,—O God, O God,—these invocations of the sacred name occur by far too often. C.

* [Johnson, in his Dictionary, gives the verb thus: "To BEAT. preter. *beat*, part. pass. *beat*, or *beaten*;" and in the authorities he subjoins, *beat, v. a.* is used as a preterite by Dryden, Broome, Arbuthnot, and Butler; and it is often so used, both in an active and neuter signification, in our English Bible.]

Medical and Philosophical Commentaries. By a Society in Edinburgh. Vol. I. Part I. No 1. 1s. 6d. Murray, London; Kincaid & Creech, and Drummond, Edinburgh; and Ewing, Dublin.

THIS publication [say the learned compilers, in their Introduction] will form annually one volume in octavo, consisting of four parts, one of which will be published quarterly. Every part will comprehend four sections, treating of the following subjects: An account of the best new books in medicine, and those branches of philosophy most intimately connected with it; Medical cases and observations; Medical news; and, A list of new medical publications.

The account of new books, which is intended as the subject of the first section, will be the principal part of this work. In this section, we propose to give a summary view of all the best medical books, and of all the remarkable medical papers contained in the transactions of public societies, as soon after these publications shall appear, as the nature of the work here proposed will allow. We will particularly endeavour to lay before our readers every thing which is proposed as a discovery or an improvement in any branch of medicine, but especially in practice. As it is not our intention to offer any opinion with regard to the general characters of books, we shall, on every occasion, avoid, as much

as

as poſſible, either applauding or condemning any author. Our chief aim will be, to give ſuch a view of books as may enable every reader to judge for himſelf.

The ſecond ſection is intended for medical obſervations. Although ſeveral collections of medical eſſays are at times publiſhed by reſpectable ſocieties in Britain, yet it may with confidence be affirmed, that many practical remarks, which would tend much to the improvement of medicine, are loſt, from the want of a proper channel by which they can be ſpeedily communicated to the public. To remedy this inconvenience, we propoſe to admit into this publication, any medical or philoſophical obſervations which can be contained in a ſmall compaſs. With this view, we invite all attentive and candid practitioners to communicate to us any particulars, which, although, from their brevity, they may ſcarce ſeem to claim a place in larger collections, would tend to the improvement of medicine. We would not be underſtood to promiſe, that every thing tranſmitted to us ſhall be publiſhed. But it is by no means our intention to reject obſervations, merely becauſe they may differ from our own opinions. We are not ignorant, that candour, and liberality of ſentiment, are the only means by which we can ſecure an extenſive or uſeful correſpondence.

The ſubject we propoſe for the third ſection is medical news. Under this article we mean to give a ſhort account of intended publications, and of any improvement made, or propoſed, in medicine, which, although not publiſhed, may have been the ſubject of converſation. To this we ſhall ſubjoin accounts of learned men and ſocieties, and any other articles of medical intelligence which we imagine will be acceptable to our readers.

The laſt ſection will conſiſt of a liſt of new medical books. As the firſt ſection is meant to be confined entirely to thoſe books which have either utility or novelty to recommend them, it may be concluded that no notice will there be taken of many new publications. But, for the ſatisfaction of thoſe who may be deprived of other methods of information, in the end of each part will be given a liſt of the medical books publiſhed, both in this and other countries, during the three preceding months. We cannot indeed pretend, that this liſt will in any caſe be a complete one; but it will be our endeavour to render it as much ſo as our ſituation will allow; and we are hopeful we ſhall be able to obtain intelligence of every material book.——

Thoſe who incline to favour us with any materials, may tranſmit them to the bookſellers for whom this work is publiſhed; or to Dr Andrew Duncan phyſician in Edinburgh, who is ſecretary to our ſociety.

[N. B. N° 2. is publiſhed.]

LONDON.

Religion, Morality, Controverſy, &c.

Sixty ſermons on plain and practical ſubjects. By the late Rev. Thomas Pyle, many years miniſter of Lynn, in Norfolk. 2 vols. 12 s. *Robinſon.*—— The author is well known by his Paraphraſe on the Acts, the Epiſtles, and the Revelation; which is a complete ſupplement to Dr Clarke's Paraphraſe on the Four Evangeliſts.— Mr Pyle, the friend and admirer of Dr Clarke, was, in the opinion of the Athanaſians, heterodox in his theological notions. But, as a man of ſenſe and prudence, he confined his popular diſcourſes, eſpecially before his congregation at Lynn, to plain and practical ſubjects. On Chriſtmas-day, Good-Friday, and other feſtivals, he did not perplex his hearers with metaphyſical ſpeculations on the Trinity, the nature of the divine eſſence, or the circumſtances of the incarnation; but he generally inſiſted on the truth and excellence of the Chriſtian religion, the fatal conſequences which muſt attend the neglect or contempt of the goſpel, the nature and importance of the evangelical promiſes, and the like obvious and uſeful conſiderations.—— About the time in which he preached theſe diſcourſes, religious controverſies ran high in the nation. But from ſeveral paſſages in them we may obſerve, that he had a mean opinion of thoſe men who contended for points of faith, and the rights of the church, with great zeal, and little charity. He has expreſſed his ſentiments on this matter very freely in ſerm. 22. "They that place their hope of ſalvation in being merely *orthodox*, found it moſtly upon a religion that *other men have made for them*; and their *noiſy zeal* about it is nothing more than what *knaves* and fools of all religions are wont to ſhew." C.

Eight diſcourſes, preached on or near the great feſtivals, in the cathedral church of *Durham*. To which is added, a letter to a young lady on the ſacrament, &c. By the Hon. and Rev. Spencer Cooper, D. D. Dean. 4 s. *Brown.*—— The ſubjects are, the Incarnation, the Nativity, the Humility, ſuffering, Death, and Reſurrection, of Chriſt,

Predeſtination,

Predeſtination, the gift of the Holy Ghoſt, and the fruit of the Spirit. His notions concerning the divinity of Chriſt, the merits of his ſatisfaction, the perſon of the Holy Ghoſt, &c. are agreeable to the eſtabliſhed ſyſtem. His ſtyle is manly and perſpicuous; and a vein of ſober piety runs through all his diſcourſes. C.

A diſſertation upon the unnatural crime of ſelf-murder: occaſioned by the many late inſtances of ſuicide in the city of London, &c. By Caleb Fleming, D. D. 1s. *Dilly* —— There are many ſenſible remarks in this pamphlet. C.

The Io-Triads; or, The Tenth Muſe; wherein the origin, nature, and connection of the ſacred ſymbols, ſounds, words, ideas, and things, are diſcovered and inveſtigated, according to the Platonic numbers, &c. &c. By Row Jones, Eſq; 5s. *Robinſon.* —— The author is fully convinced, that he has diſcovered the firſt language, by fixing ideas to ſymbols, or the Platonic numbers, which have a natural connection with articulate ſounds and things. And thence, as ſymbols and natural knowledge both derive their origin from revelation, he inveſtigates the firſt principles of knowledge. C.

A ſermon before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the Abbey church of Weſtminſter, Jan. 30. 1773. By John Lord Biſhop of Peterborough. 6d *Robſon.* —— The ſubject is moderation, and the good Biſhop has treated it in ſo trimming a manner, as to avoid making any expreſs declaration of his opinions concerning the grand queſtions which relate to civil government: he evidently appears, however, to lean more to the ſide of authority than of liberty. M.

The character and bleſſedneſs of the righteous repreſented: — at Haberdaſhers-hall, on the death of William Cromwell, Eſq; July 9. 1772. To which *are* added, The ſpeech delivered at his interment; with a brief account of the Cromwell family from about the year of our Lord 1000, to the preſent time. By Thomas Gibbons, D. D. 1s. *Buckland, &c.* —— This diſcourſe is rendered remarkable, principally by the account of the family to which the late Mr Cromwell belonged. The account is taken, we are told, from "a genealogy ſtill extant, which appears to have been extracted from the Welch chronicles about the year 1602, to ſhew the deſcent of Sir Henry Cromwell, who was then living. This genealogy commences in the perſon of Giothyan, fifth Lord of Powes; who married Morpeth, daughter and heireſs of Edwyn ap Tydwall, Lord of Cardigan; who was lineally deſcended from Cavedig, of whom the county of Cardigan took the name of *Cavedigion*. His ſon, Gwaith Voyd, was Lord of Cardigan, Powes, Gwayte, and Gwayneſaye. He was wounded in battle againſt Aviſa, a Scythian infidel, in defending the temple of St David's; and died, according to the Welch chronicles, about the Norman conqueſt, A. D. 1066; and was buried at Fountain-Gate, in the pariſh of Cavan. From Gwinſtan ap Gwaith, who was ſecond ſon of the above Gwaith Voyd, and inherited the lordſhip of Powes, was lineally deſcended, through about thirteen generations, and in about 440 years, Morgan Williams, who in the reign of Henry VIII. married the ſiſter of THOMAS CROMWELL Earl of Eſſex. Morgan Williams had a ſon named *Richard*, who reſided at Hinchingbrooke in Huntingdonſhire, and who was knighted, not by the name of *Williams*, but CROMWELL; and married Frances the daughter of Sir Thomas Murſyn, Lord Mayor of London, a native of Ely, in Cambridgeſhire." Sir Richard's ſon was Sir Henry Cromwell, knighted by Q. Eliſabeth, in 1563. He had ſeveral children. His ſecond ſon, Robert Cromwell, Eſq; "fixed his reſidence at Huntingdon;" and the houſe in which he lived, or at leaſt the ſpot on which it ſtood, is "ſhewn to this day, as the place where his memorable ſon OLIVER was born," in the pariſh of St John, April 25. 1599. Dr Gibbons relates a few anecdotes concerning Oliver and his family, but our limits will not admit of our tranſcribing them. However, we thought that the above view of the genealogy of the famous *Protector* might be acceptable to many of our readers. We ſhall only farther obſerve, that Mr William Cromwell, on whoſe deceaſe the ſermon was preached, was the grandſon of Henry Cromwell, the ſecond ſon of Oliver; and died in the 80th year of his age. M.

The excellency of the ſpirit of benevolence. Preached before the univerſity of Cambridge, Dec. 28. 1772. By the Rev. John Jebb, M. A. 6d. *White.* —— Ingenious and ſtriking. M.

The influence of Chriſtianity on civil ſociety, [from Tit. ii. 11. 12.],—at St Mary's, Oxford; at the aſſizes, — before the judges and the univerſity, March 4. 1773. By George Horne, D. D. Preſident of Magdalen college. 6d. *Rivington.* —— Contains a juſt defence of the goſpel, againſt ſome objections brought by Lord Shafteſbury and others, who have miſtakenly repreſented the religion of Chriſt as unfavourable to the true intereſts of civil ſociety, M.

Human life a ſtate of pilgrimage. A farewell-ſermon, preached at St John's, Hackney, March 14. 1773. By George Marriott, lecturer of St Luke's, Middleſex. 6d. *Leacroft.* —— Illuſtrates, and properly applies, the memorable obſervation, Heb xiii. 14. M.

A ſermon on bankruptcy, ſtopping payment, and the juſtice of paying our debts, preached in various churches in London. By

By the Rev. W. Scott, M. A. 1 s. *White.* ——One of Bp Fleetwood's diſcourſes, with ſome alterations. The text is from 2 Kings iv. 7. C.

Remarks upon the preſent mode of education in the univerſity of Cambridge: to which is added, a propoſal for its improvement. By the Rev. John Jebb, M. A. 6 d. *White.*

An addreſs to the Rt Rev. the Biſhops of the church of England, with relation to the bill of the Diſſenters. By a Diſſenting miniſter. 6 d. *Bladon.* —— A plain, ſenſible, and ſerious addreſs. M.

An eſſay on toleration: with a particular view to the late application of the Proteſtant Diſſenting miniſters to parliament, for amending, and rendering effectual, the act 1° William & Mary, commonly called the *act of toleration.* By Philip Furneaux, D. D. 1 s. 6 d. *Cadell.*——Dr Furneaux appears to have ſtudied his ſubject with the greateſt attention: he writes like one who is maſter of it; places it in a clear, diſtinct, and ſatisfactory point of view; applies general principles to particular caſes, and illuſtrates them with great perſpicuity, and ſtrength of reaſoning —It muſt give great pleaſure to every generous mind to obſerve, that though the Proteſtant Diſſenting miniſters have failed in a ſecond attempt to obtain legal ſecurity and protection, yet the number of ſincere friends to religious liberty is daily increaſing; and that there is good reaſon to think, that the period cannot be very diſtant, when TOLERATION, in its full extent, will be univerſally acknowledged, by every Proteſtant, to be as agreeable to the maxims of ſound policy, as to the dictates of reaſon, and to every feeling that does honour to humanity. M.

The plea of the petitioners ſtated, and vindicated from the miſrepreſentations contained in a late charge, delivered by Dr Balguy to the clergy of the archdeaconry of Wincheſter. 1 s. 6 d. *Payne, &c.* —— Replete with manly ſenſe, and pertinent reflections. M.

A ſketch of contradictions and inconſiſtencies in the obligations laid upon clergymen, in order to qualify themſelves for miniſtering in the church of England, as by law eſtabliſhed. 6 d. *Bladon.* —— Theſe contradictions and inconſiſtencies are here pointed out in an acute and ſenſible manner. M.

The Chriſtian world unmaſked. Pray come and peep. By John Berridge, A. M. vicar of Everton, Bedfordſhire. 2 s. *Dilly.* —— An arch wag. Not wholly deſtitute of good ſenſe. M.

A treatiſe on the nature and conſtitution of the Chriſtian church. 1 s. *Robinſon.* —— Extracted chiefly from Abp Potter's Diſcourſe on church-government, firſt printed in 1707, and deſigned as an anſwer to Tindal's Rights of the Chriſtian church. C.

Hiſtory, Politics, &c.

The origin and progreſs of deſpotiſm, in the oriental and other empires of Africa, Europe, and America. 5 s. Printed at Amſterdam 1764. *Evans.* —— A tranſlation from the French. The writer purſues an ingenious train of inveſtigation, which carries him back far beyond the records of hiſtory; where though the imagination has free ſcope, yet he does not reſign himſelf altogether to ſo uncertain a guide, but argues hypothetically from ancient uſages to their foundation in times anterior to all known hiſtory. M.

A tour through Sicily and Malta. In a ſeries of letters to William Beckford, Eſq; of Somerly, in Suffolk; from P. Brydone, F. R. S. 2 vols. 10 s. ſewed. *Cadell.* —— Written in a lively and entertaining manner; and appear to contain a faithful account of whatever is moſt remarkable in the countries of which the traveller writes. C.

Miſcellaneous antiquities; or, A collection of curious papers: either republiſhed from ſcarce tracts, or now firſt printed from original MSS. To be continued occaſionally. 4to. N° 1. & 2. 2 s. each. *Bell.* —— An imitation of Peck's *Deſiderata curioſa.* M.

Letters concerning the preſent ſtate of Poland. Lett. 4 [148.]. 2 s. 6 d. *Payne.* —— We have now obtained the ſatisfaction of peruſing the promiſed *fourth* and *laſt* letter on this very intereſting ſubject. The claims of his Pruſſian Majeſty on the unhappy republic of Poland, and his arbitrary proceedings with reſpect to Dantzick, are the grand objects of diſcuſſion in the preſent letter. The pretenſions of Pruſſia to the territories of Pomerellia, &c. are here ſo completely and totally refuted, as to leave the rapacious invader no other argument in ſupport of his claims, than the *ultima ratio regum*; of which he is confeſſedly a maſter. — The ultimate aim of this animated and penetrating writer is, if we miſtake not, that of rouſing the Britiſh nation, which, he thinks, hath too long remained ſupinely, and perhaps fatally, inattentive to the motions of this dangerous incroacher. He here opens to our view an alarming proſpect, indeed! Among other things, he inſiſts on the impolicy of ſome of our preſent alliances, and points out the precarious ſtate of our commercial intereſt, in many reſpects; particularly the certain ruin of our trade to Poland, in conſequence of the late revolutions in that country. The author's political remarks take a wide and comprehenſive range, and we are greatly miſtaken if what he offers to our conſideration, as to the part we ought to take in the preſent critical ſituation of affairs

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in Europe, does not highly merit the attention of our government. M.

The debates and proceedings of the British Houſe of Commons, from 1761 to 1772. 4 vols. By the editors of the former collections of parliamentary debates. 1 l. 1 s. boards. *Almon.*

Conſiderations on the bill now depending in the Houſe of Commons, for the enabling pariſhes to grant life-annuities to poor perſons, upon purchaſe, in certain circumſtances, and under certain reſtrictions. Being an appendix to the pamphlet, intitled "A propoſal for eſtabliſhing life-annuities," &c. 1 s. *White.* —— The fate of this bill is now determined. Upon what principles it was rejected by ſo conſiderable a majority (55 to 6) in the houſe of Lords, without ſo much as going into a committee to examine and amend it, we are at a loſs to ſay. It ſeemed calculated to anſwer uſeful purpoſes. M.

An inquiry into the connection between the preſent price of proviſions and the ſize of farms. 2 s. *Cadell.* —— In this pamphlet there are five chapters: 1. On monopolizing land. 2. Of jobbers, foreſtallers, and regrators. 3. Of luxury, as affecting proviſions and population. 4. On the real cauſes of the advanced price of proviſions, viz. the riches of the nation, a real ſcarcity, the crop for five years paſt having been bad, and the increaſe of horſes. 5. On the means of procuring plenty, viz. (1) The culture of the royal foreſts; (2) Granting a ſum by parliament for improving the waſtes and moors that are private property; (3) Giving a encouragement to incloſing-bills; (4) After plenty from a good crop, a free corn-trade. A tax upon horſes he thinks would increaſe the evil. On the increaſe of horſes he makes an admirable remark: "With regard to the number that have been exported, as much as it has been exclaimed againſt, ſurely no man who conſiders the matter coolly, can ſee it in any other light than as being greatly beneficial to the nation; *for whether we export the corn, or the cattle that feed on it, the money received is for the produce of the ſoil.*" This is a *new* obſervation. C.

Obſervations on the preſent ſtate of the priſoner and vagrant poor. 2 s. *Dilly.* —— Flow from an enlarged underſtanding, and the warmeſt humanity. M.

The utility of mobs; or, Neceſſity beating up for volunteers. By a gentleman of the Inner Temple. 1 s. *Allen.* —— From the ſtyle in which this rhapſody is penned, we ſhould rather ſuppoſe it to be the work of a *porter*, than of a *gentleman* of the Inner Temple. M.

Natural Hiſtory, Medicine, &c.

The principles, elements, or primary particles, of bodies, inquired into; and found to be neither thoſe of the chymiſts, or of the natural philoſophers; but earth, water, air, fire, and froſt. Taken from the obſervance of nature, and numerous experiments. By John Gibſon, M. D. 2 s. 6 d. *Nourſe, &c.* —— A maſs of crudities. M.

Fundamenta entomologiæ; or, An introduction to the knowledge of inſects, &c. By William Curtis, apothecary. 2 s. 6 d. *White.* —— ADVERTISEMENT. "The piece, of which the following is a tranſlation, was originally written by Andrew John Bladh, a pupil of the celebrated Linnæus, and afterwards publiſhed in the 7th volume of Linnæus's *Amœnitates Academicæ*. It may therefore be conſidered, if not entirely as Linnæus's own, yet as having the ſanction of his approbation. It afforded me ſo much pleaſure in the peruſal, and appeared ſo well adapted to facilitate the knowledge of inſects, that I was induced to make this tranſlation of it public, in order that others might receive the ſame entertainment, and this agreeable ſtudy become more general."

Eſſays concerning iron and ſteel. By Henry Horne. 3 s. *Cadell.* —— In this publication we have an account of ſome experiments made on the Virginia black ſand; from which it appears, that more iron has been extracted from it, in proportion to its weight, than is uſually extracted from the common ores, eighty-three pounds of it having produced a bar of excellent iron, weighing fifty pounds. — Mr Horne, in the courſe of his remarks on iron, aſſures us, that from trials he has himſelf made, he is convinced, that iron of all countries indifferently is fit for making both ſteel and wire; that therefore it is a mere vulgar error to give a preference to Swediſh iron. He afterwards ſhews what ſort of bar-iron is beſt for the purpoſe of being converted into good ſteel; and after conſidering ſeveral opinions, particularly thoſe of Mr Reaumur, on iron and ſteel, from moſt of which he diſſents, he comes to treat of the art of reducing bar-ſteel by fuſion into a more compact and uniform texture, ſo as to be more ſerviceable for making fine cutting inſtruments. This, however, he treats very ſuperficially; but takes an opportunity from it to recommend raſors of his own making.—In the Appendix is given a method of charring pit-coal, ſo as to render it a proper ſuccedaneum for charred wood-coal. This operation has been performed by burning the coal in an oven; and after the more hurtful and corroſive part of the ſulphur was carried off in the ſmoke and flame, the mouth of the oven was cloſely ſhut up and luted, to prevent any acceſs of the common air, by which means the leſs noxious ſulphur being brought into a fixed ſtate, the coal was at leaſt equal, if not ſuperior, to charred wood-coal. C.

Directions

Directions and obſervations relative to food, exerciſe, and ſleep. 6 d. *Bladon.* —— Profound, aphoriſtical. M.

A new diſſertation on conſumptions, with a rational and practical method of cure propoſed; addreſſed to all invalids, as well as to young phyſicians, ſurgeons, and apothecaries. 1 s. *Chandler.* —— A motley, injudicious, and ill-written compilation of trite matter, put together in ſuch a manner as to be of no real ſervice to any of the parties mentioned in the title-page. M

Obſervations on the diſeaſes in long voyages to hot countries, and particularly on thoſe which prevail in the Eaſt Indies. By John Clark. 5 s. boards. *Wilſon & Nicol.* —— A valuable addition to what has been written by other authors on the diſeaſes of hot climates. C

The preſent practice of midwifery conſidered. 2 s. *Baldwin* —— A ſupplement to *the Danger and immodeſty of the preſent too general cuſtom of unneceſſarily employing men-midwives.* [xxxiv. 366. 437.]

Belles Lettres, &c.

An analyſis of the French orthography; or, The true principles of the French pronunciation, exhibited in ſeveral eaſy and comprehenſive ſchemes and tables. By the Chevalier de Sauſeuil, L L. D. of the univerſity of Paris. 2 vols. 7 s. *Dilly.* —— Contains ſome ingenious obſervations, with abundance of fanciful extravagance. M.

Entertainment, &c.

The man of the world. 2 vols. 5 s. ſewed *Cadell.* —— The author of this work is known to the public from the *Man of Feeling* [xxxiii. 427.], and the *Purſuits of Happineſs.* The reader will find that he continues to write in character. There is the ſame improbability in his fable, the ſame affectation in ſome of his ſentiments, and the ſame quaintneſs in ſome of his phraſes, — the ſame love of virtue, the ſame philanthropy, and the ſame pathetic and happy touches which diſtinguiſhed his *Man of Feeling.* The Man of the World is a ſad man indeed; and the author makes him do ſuch things, as we hope were never done. — While we diſapprove of this gentleman's tale, and of his morality and religion, (for the Man of the World ſhould either have been ſent to the devil, or his reformation ſhould have been in conſequence of a long and bitter repentance), we muſt obſerve, that the book abounds with uſeful and pleaſing paſſages. M. —— In the firſt volume of this novel the characters are ſtrongly marked; there are delicate and intereſting ſituations, excellent moral precepts, and ſuch ſentiments as can ariſe only in a mind that is habituated to obſervation and reflection on life and manners. The ſecond, however, is not intitled to equal praiſe; and the ſtory concludes with a juncture of improbable incidents. C.

The teſt of friendſhip; or, The royal adventurers. 3 s. *Allen.* —— A tale truly romantic, in the unnatural bombaſt ſtyle of the old chivalry-books. There is nothing ſingular in the *friendſhip* of theſe heroes; the *teſt* of which is to be found only in the title-page. M.

The friends; or, Original letters of a perſon deceaſed. Now firſt publiſhed from the manuſcripts in his correſpondent's hands. 2 vols. 6 s. *Bell* —— Though the writer was not deſtitute of abilities, we have found nothing very ſurpriſing or intereſting in theſe letters M.

The travels of the imagination; a true journey from Newcaſtle to London, in a ſtage coach. With obſervations on the metropolis. By J. M. 1 s. 6 d. *Dilly.* —— Some good obſervations, particularly on ſtanding armies; with a new droll theory of ſleep. M.

The ſpiritual Quixote; or, The ſummer's ramble of Mr Geoffry Wildgooſe. A comic romance. 3 vols. 7 s 6 d. ſewed. *Donſley.* —— The deſign of this work is, to ridicule and expoſe the fanatical notions, the rambling humour, and the viſionary projects of our modern itinerant reformers, the Methodiſts; a ſpecies of folly which, ever ſince the year 1736, has infected almoſt every perſon labouring under a diſorder of the brain, or impotency of underſtanding. Mr John Weſley, fellow of Lincoln college, his brother Charles, ſtudent of Chriſt Church, Mr Clayton of Brazen noſe, and two or three more young men, in the univerſity of Oxford, formed themſelves into a ſociety, about the year 1730. Whitefield joined them about two years afterwards, and was ordained in 1736. From that time the frenzy became epidemical. The demolition of the devil and all his works is a very proper object for the heroiſm of the Methodiſtical Quixote. By the mere force of imagination, he conjures up the powers of darkneſs in an enlightened age. He commences reformer without any apparent neceſſity, or any divine commiſſion. He pretends to plant the goſpel in a Chriſtian country. He combats the ſhadow of Popery, where Proteſtantiſm is eſtabliſhed. He declaims againſt good works, in an age, which, according to his own account, abounds in every ſpecies of iniquity. In his eſtimation, the groſſeſt and moſt uncharitable invectives againſt all orders of men, are the dictates of the Holy Spirit. A ridiculous effuſion, delivered with an enthuſiaſtic air, a diſtorted countenance, a whining, groaning, canting, ſnivelling accent, or a ſoporific twang through the noſe, is goſpel-preaching; and tremblings, ſwoon-

ings, fcreamings, yellings, the wildeft and moft frantic geftures, are the throes of the new birth. There are fome improbable circumftances in the narrative, but they do not materially affect its intrinfic merit. C.

Letters from Lyfander; or, Amufement for the good-humoured. 1 s. 6 d. *H. Darks.* —— A facetious defcription of fome of the reigning follies and vices of the preient age; fome fpecimens of the life, tafte, fpirit, gallantry of the rakes of the town; the demiffion of a Macaroni; fome account of the Lord Mayor's ball in November laft; and the correfpondence of two fair citizens, on that occafion, Lady Turtle and Miss Slambo. C.

Poetry, &c.

Fables of flowers, for the female fex. With Zephyrus and Flora, a vifion. Written for the amufement of her Royal Highnefs the Princefs Royal. By John Huddleftone Wynne, author of the Choice Emblems, &c. &c. 3 s. *Riley.* —— Deſigned to deduce fome ſtriking maxims of morality or piety from the peculiar circumſtances of ſeveral flowers. One of the beſt fables is inſerted [152], which the reader will ſee has merit even of the poetical kind. He will find the tame ſimplicity, and the fine pleaſing morality, in ſome of the others; but he will be often offended by proſaic lines, quaint phraſes, and very trite and hackneyed obſervations. M.

An heroic epiſtle to Sir William Chambers, Kt, comptroller general of his Majeſty's works, and author of a late diſſertation on Oriental Gardening. Enriched with explanatory notes, chiefly extracted from that elaborate performance. 1 s. *Almon.* —— A vein of fine ſolemn irony, and delicate, though keen ſatire, runs through this poetical commentary on Sir William Chambers's performance. M.

The love of our country; a poem; with hiſtorical notes. Addreſſed to Sir Watkin Williams Wynn of Wynnſtay, Bt, member for the county of Salop. By a curate from Snowdon. 1 s. *Williams, &c.*

Propriety; a poetical eſſay. To which is added, a poetical epiſtle to a young gentleman, on his determination to appear upon the ſtage. 1 s. 6 d. *Evekt.* —— We have ſeldom ſeen, in verſe, any productions ſo deſtitute of poetry as theſe eſſays. What the author ſays is in general well meant, and true; but he ſhould have ſaid it in plain proſe. M.

Poetical eſſays, ſpoken at the annual viſitation of Tunbridge ſchool, in the year 1772. 1 s. *Hawes.* —— The appearances of poetic genius in theſe juvenile eſſays ſhine conſpicuous through the little defects of inexperienced compoſition, and good fruit may be expected from ſuch fair bloſſoms. M.

An ode. Addreſſed to the Savoir-vivre club. 1 s. *Hawes.* —— The poem ſentimental, and the verſification generally harmonious. C.

The adultereſs. 1 s. 6 d. *Bladon.* —— Ladies the Meſſalinas of modern London, with thoſe of ancient Rome in his view; following Juvenal, in a ſpirited, but irregular imitation. The author's ſtyle is bold and manly; ſome of his verſes are worthy the vigorous and glowing original whom he copies; but they are not always correct. M.

A ſpecimen of elegiac poetry. 1 s. *Baſket.* —— Theſe poems have ſome merit from the harmony of their verſification; but the author wants originality, and his imagination is languid. M.

The Macaroni: a ſatire. By Ferdinand Twigem, Eſq; 1 s. *Allen.* —— Every age has its fops. About twenty years ago we had a gentle race of *Fribbles*. Theſe were ſoon frighted away by the boiſter *Bucks*, and the ſwaggering *Bloods*. But now we are got to fribbling again, in the finicking form known by the name of *Macaroni*. Some droll engravers have humorouſly ſatirized theſe gentry, in a ſet of caricatured figures, of which every print-ſhop window is full. From theſe figures, the author of the verſes before us hath confeſſedly taken the idea of his *Macaroni*. The ſubject is contemptible, but the poem is miſerable. M.

Six paſtorals. By P—— N——. 1 s. *Allen.* —— There is ſuch an appearance of native ſimplicity and goodneſs of heart in this writer, that Ill-nature herſelf could not, without ſome regret, reſolve to mortify him by condemning his poetry; nothing however is more certain than that *other* qualities are requiſite to form a poet. M.

The exploſion. A poem. 9 d. *Longman.* —— The ſubject of this Methodiſtical rhapſody is the melancholy accident that happened at Cheſter in November laſt [xxxiv. 623.], which the author aſcribes to the judgement of heaven upon the ſins of the nation. After invoking the Cheſter Muſe, (a nymph whom unfortunately we have not the honour to be acquainted with), he declares expreſsly, that he writes by the command of Almighty God, whoſe awful providence now aſks his aid. The following couplet may ſatisfy our readers how effectually he appears to be inſpired, at leaſt in point of language:

They think 'twas powder, but look deeper in,
You'll find the *primatary* cauſe was ſin.

The title of this piece is certainly prophetic of its fate; for of all the effuſions in rhyme that we have ſeen, it is one of the moſt contemptible. C.

SIR,

SIR, *Chartreux, April 5.*

BY inſerting the following lines as a tribute due to the memory of the greateſt wit, ſincereſt friend, and ſteadieſt patriot; as alſo a teſtimony of my great reſpect for the living virtues of a nobleman, no leſs diſtinguiſhed for his extenſive genius, than amiable for an undeviating goodneſs of heart, you'll oblige, &c.

[223] PHILAGATHOS.

ALAS! is STANHOPE dead! Apollo cry'd;
Then gone, Britannia,'s all thy boaſted pride:
The pointed epigram, ſatiric ſtroke,
The mirthful ſally, and the well tim'd joke,
Juſt principles in manly ſenſe array'd,
And truth by hum'rous arguments convey'd;
All ſleep in STANHOPE: he the laſt of thoſe
In Liberty's fair cauſe who greatly roſe;
Drove foſt Corruption from behind the throne,
And in their country's honour fix'd their own.
No, God of Wit, Britannia griev'd replies:
BATHURST ſtill lives, tho' old; and till he dies
In vain ſhall Dullneſs hope imperial ſway,
Tho' Whitehead chants on ev'ry natal day.
In vain ſhall Infidels, with artful wile,
Scatter their poiſon o'er my fav'rite iſle:
Reſolv'd and ſteady, ſee Oxonia ſtands
To guard my truths from ſacrilegious hands.

De Viis Publicis per regiones Montanas explanatis, opera et conſilio Illuſtriſſimi Duis GEORGII WADE.

EPIGRAMMA, circa ann. 1746 *ſcriptum.*

[*By* WALTER JOHNSTON, *now teacher of the French and Italian languages in Edinburgh*]

Iſte, viator, iter; di jectos undique montes
Aſpice, et æquatam per fera ſaxa viam.
Qua prius ipſe gradu vix nitebaris anhelo,
Nunc teritur rapidis femita preſſa rotis.
Maximus hoc cernens Fabius, Num ferreus, inquit,
Hannibal hoc Pœno milite ſtravit iter?
Jupiter hoc cernens, veterum meminiſſe gigantum
Fertur, et hoſtiles perimuiſſe manus.
Prifca tamen fileant levium mendacia vatum:
Noſter in hoc valuit ſolus UEDUS opus.
Fulminis hic inſtar, quæ ſunt magis ardua tentat,
Proſternens votis quidquid obeſſe poteſt.
Ergo ubi cedendum eſt rapientibus omnia Fatis,
Longa tamen tanti fama laboris erit:
Forſitan et dicet, poſitam qui præterit urnam,
Ad cœlum hic arcta voluit ire via.

PROLOGUE to ALONZO. [201]

Spoken by Mr PALMER.

WHILST ardent zeal for India's reformation
Hath fir'd the ſpirit of a gen'rous nation;
Whilſt Patriots of preſented lacks complain,
And Courtiers brib'ry to exceſs arraign;
The maxims of Bengal ſtill rule the ſtage;
The Poets are your ſlaves from age to age.
Like Eaſtern Princes in this houſe ye ſit,
The Subahs and Nabobs of ſuppliant wit:
Each Bard his preſent brings; when he draws near,
With Prologue firſt he ſooths your gracious ear.
We hope your clemency will ſhine to day,
For tho' deſpotic, gentle is your ſway.
Theſe conſcious walls, if they could ſpeak, would tell
How ſeldom by your doom a Poet fell:
Your mercy oft ſuſpends the Critic's laws;
Your hearts are partial to an Author's cauſe.
Pleas'd with ſuch Lords, content with our condition,
Againſt your charter we will ne'er petition.
If certain folks ſhould ſend us a committee,
(Like that which lately viſited the city),
Who, without ſpecial leave of our directors,
At the ſtage-door ſhould enter as inſpectors;
Altho' their hearts were arm'd with triple braſs,
Thro' our reſiſting ſcenes they could not paſs.
Lions and dragons, too, keep watch and ward,
Witches and ghoſts the awful entrance guard:
Heroes who mock the pointed ſword are here,
And deſp'rate heroines, who know no fear:
If as Rinaldo ſtout each man ſhould prove,
To brave the terrors of th' enchanted grove,
Here, on this ſpot, the centre o' our ſtate,
Here, on this very ſpot, they'd meet their fate.
The prompter gives the ſign, and down they go,
Alive, deſcending to the ſhades below
To you, whoſe empire ſtill may Heav'n maintain!
Who here by ancient right and cuſtom reign,
Our lions crouch, our dragons proſtrate fall,
Witches and ghoſts obey your potent call;
Our heroines ſmile on you with all their might,
Our boldeſt heroes tremble in your ſight;
Even now, with anxious hearts, they watch your eyes;
Should you but frown, e'en brave ALONZO dies

EPILOGUE. Spoken by Mrs BARRY.

THO' lately dead, a Princeſs, and of Spain,
I am no ghoſt, but fleſh and blood again!
No time to change this dreſs, it is expedient,
I paſs for Britiſh, and your moſt obedient.
How happy, Ladies, for us all—that we,
Born in this iſle, by *Magna Charta* free,
Are not, like Spaniſh wives, kept under lock and key!
The *Spaniard* now is not like him of yore,
Who in his whiſker'd face his teſtes bore!
Nor joy nor vengeance, made him ſmile or grin,
Fix'd were his features, tho' the devil within!
He, when once jealous, to waſh out the ſtain
Stalk'd home, ſtabb'd Madam, and ſtalk'd out again.
Thanks to the times, this dagger-drawing paſſion
Thro' poliſh'd Europe is quite out of faſhion.

Signor th' Italian, quick of ſight and hearing,
Once ever liſtn'ing, and for ever leering,
To *cara ſpoſa* now politely kind,
He, beſt of huſbands, is both deaf and blind.
Mynheer the Dutchman, with his ſober pace,
Whene'er he finds his rib has wanted grace,
He feels no branches ſprouting from his brain,
But calculation makes of loſs and gain;
And when to part with her occaſion's ripe,
Mynheer turns out mine frow, and ſmokes his pipe.
When a briſk *Frenchman*'s wife is giv'n to prancing,
It never ſpoils his ſinging or his dancing;
Madame, you falſe — *de tout mon cœur* — Adieu;
Begar you *coeu* me, I *coeu* you. ——
He, *toujours gai*, diſpels each jealous vapour,
Takes ſnuff, ſings *Vive l'amour*, and cuts a caper.
As for *John Bull* — not he in upper life,
But the plain Engliſhman, who loves his wife;
When honeſt John, I ſay, has got his doubts,
He ſullen grows, ſcratches his head, and pouts.
What is the matter with you, Love? cries ſhe;
Are you not well, my deareſt? "Humph!" cries he;
You're ſuch a brute! — But, Mr Bull, I've done:
"And if I am a brute, who made me one?"
You know my tenderneſs — My heart's too full.
"And ſo's my head; — I thank you, Mrs Bull."
O you baſe man! — "Zounds, Madam, there's no bearing —"
She falls a weeping, and he falls a ſwearing:
With tears and oaths, the ſtorm domeſtic ends;
The thunder dies away, the rain deſcends;
She ſobs, he melts, and then they kiſs and friends.
Whatever eaſe theſe modern modes may bring,
A little jealouſy is no bad thing:
To me, who ſpeak from Nature unrefin'd,
Jealouſy is the bellows of the mind.
Touch it but gently, and it warms deſire;
If handled roughly, you are all on fire;
If it ſtands ſtill, affection muſt expire!
This truth no true philoſopher can doubt,
Whate'er you do, — let not the flame go out.

ON THE STATE OF POLAND.

The CANNIBALS. A Song.

THree ravenous creatures,
Of grim-looking features,
Agreed a poor Pheaſant to ſhare:
Firſt an Eagle appear'd,
Then a Vulture uprear'd,
And the third was a rugged She Bear.

All around have long ſeen,
That the Eagle has been
Ever watchful and keen after prey;
And to add to his power,
Would not fail to devour,
Any creature that lay in his way.

The Pheaſant well knew,
What his foes had in view;
But the Bear is a monſter in ſize!
And had the poor bird,
To oppoſe them have ſtir'd,
The old brutes would have tore out his eyes.

By the Vulture, no kind
Of objections we find,
To ſtrip his old neighbour was ſhown;
And tho' barbarous the deed,
Judg'd the way to proceed,
By main force was to pinion him down.

To this maxim the Bear
Lent a true ſavage ear;
And the better t'accompliſh the work,
As an artful fineſſe,
Of inſuring ſucceſs,
Condeſcends to make peace with the Turk.

The deſirable end
Is dominion t' extend,
Yet they cannot their jealouſies ſmother:
Tho' friends for a while,
When dividing the ſpoil,
'Tis odds they fall foul on each other.

The Gallic Cock ſaw,
Bruin lift up her paw;
Nay ſome at his ſilence make wonder!
And ſay, was he fit,
To turn into the pit,
That he'd fight, or go ſnacks in the plunder.

'Twas near a brook-ſide,
That the Pheaſant eſpy'd,
A Lion 'mongſt Thiſtles a-feeding;
To whom his diſtreſs,
Serv'd alone to expreſs,
That his wants for aſſiſtance were pleading.

Humanity bled,
When the vile plot was laid,
And the Bird full of grief weeping ſat:
This the Lion diſcern'd,
But ſeem'd no more concern'd,
Than if worrying a Hanover rat.

Would the Lion arouſe,
His hard caſe to eſpouſe,
And his Tars to the Baltic advance;
When once ſally'd forth,
'Twould alarm all the North,
And the Bear would be taught a new dance.

But ne'er in the field,
Till the Cock is well heel'd,
Can the wings of the Eagle be clip'd;
And ere this comes to bear,
The Engliſh I fear,
Like the Poles, of their rights will be ſtrip'd.

The King thus abus'd,
Of no crime is accus'd,
Yet to cruſh him they pour forth their legions;
For which they muſt rue,
When the De'il has his due,
And be ſent to his bottomleſs regions.

Birmingham, April 10. 1773. F.

HI-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

All the powers of Europe at preſent ſeem to be in motion. The accounts received from every quarter ſeem with the immenſe warlike preparations carrying on, and the different deſtinations for which they are intended. To inſert them all would far exceed our limits, and would at beſt be only ſubſtituting conjecture for fact. The following are the outlines.—All the lateſt accounts from Bucharеſt confidently aſſert, that the congreſs held by the Ruſſian and Turkiſh plenipotentiaries at that place broke up on the 22d of March; but that the plenipotentiaries have agreed to renew the conferences there whenever it ſhall be judged neceſſary: in the mean time, the unremitting ardour with which both powers, during the receſs afforded them by that fruitleſs negotiation, have been augmenting their forces by ſea and land, ſeem to indicate that a renewal of them will not be ſpeedy.—In Poland affairs are in a very imbarraſſed ſituation; moſt of the advices received from that and other quarters inſinuating, that not only diſſenſions rage among the Poles themſelves, but that jealouſy and diſtruſt begins to manifeſt itſelf among the three potentates who have laid claim to different parts of that kingdom; and that the ambaſſador of a certain power has encouraged the Poles to make a ſtand for their liberty.—The Emperor of Germany and the King of Pruſſia are both augmenting their troops; and the former particularly is ſaid for ſome time paſt to be filing off large bodies of them into the provinces on the frontiers of the Turkiſh empire.—The King of Sweden, during the laſt winter, has been making the moſt formidable warlike preparations, which have been carried on with redoubled vigour, as the ſpring advanced, and juſt now has a fleet of twenty-two ſhips, beſides ſmall veſſels, ready for ſea. The Empreſs of Ruſſia is ſaid to have wrote him a letter with her own hand, demanding a categorical anſwer with regard to the intention of thoſe warlike preparations; to which his Swediſh Majeſty has anſwered, That his intentions were pacific, that his domeſtic affairs required all theſe motions, and that he was reſolved to obſerve a ſtrict neutrality.—Great warlike preparations for ſome time paſt have likewiſe been making in Denmark, particularly in their marine.—The United Provinces have voted an augmentation of 12,000 men to their troops.—France is fitting out a ſquadron of conſiderable force at Toulon, ſaid to be deſtined for the Archipelago.—Great naval armaments are making in all the ports of Spain, and great bodies of land-forces ſaid to be marching from the interior parts of the kingdom towards the ſea-coaſts.—Nor amidſt this general commotion has Britain remained inactive. Towards the end of this month, orders have been ſent to the different ports to fit out a fleet with all expedition; his Majeſty has iſſued a proclamation for encouraging ſeamen and landmen to enter on board our ſhips of war; and what is a ſurer indication of an approaching rupture, ſtocks have fallen from ſix to twenty per cent. not the Bank and Eaſt-India only, but all in exact proportion.—Such are the clouds with which the political horizon of Europe is preſently overcaſt; whether they will burſt out into a ſtorm, or gradually diſpel, time alone can diſcover.

TURKY.

"*Gibraltar, March* 2. We have juſt received advice here of a ſmart engagement which happened on the 19th ult. off Oran, between two Ruſſian frigates, one of 30 and the other of 28 guns, and ſix Algerine gallies, who boarded the Ruſſians, miſtaking them for merchant-ſhips, as they had hoiſted Portugueſe colours; but were ſoon convinced of their miſtake, and forced to retire on board their own veſſels with great loſs, where they maintained the fight for ſome time with their uſual degree of obſtinacy; but being briſkly fired on by the Ruſſians, and two of the gallies ſinking, the others attempted to eſcape; which two of them effected, and the other two fell into the hands of the victorious Ruſſians."

"*Venice, March* 11. We have juſt received authentic advice here, that an engagement happened on the 13th of laſt month off the iſland of Cyprus, between three ſhips of the line belonging to the Ruſſian fleet, and four Turkiſh frigates and ſix gallies. The fight was obſtinately maintained for four hours, but at laſt the ſuperior force of the Turks prevailed. One of the Ruſſian ſhips was ſunk, another taken, the laſt eſcaped by favour of the night. On the ſide of the Turks two gallies were ſunk, and one of the frigates blown up."

"*Peterſburg,*

"*Peterſburg, April* 4. Advices have juſt been received here from the Archipelago, of the unfortunate loſs of five ſhips of war, belonging to the Ruſſian fleet there, with the beſt part of their crews, in a violent ſtorm, which happened on the 15th of March laſt. As they and three more of the fleet (who have eſcapd) were cruiſing off the iſle of Chios, juſt at the entrance of the harbour, a ſudden and violent gale drove three of them, viz. the St Eliſabeth, the Archangel, and the St Baſil, on the rocks at the entrance; where they inſtantly went to pieces, and all the men, except twenty-two, who floated to ſhore on pieces of the wreck, periſhed. The other two veſſels ſoon ſhared the ſame fate; but had time to launch out their boats, in which moſt of the people ſaved themſelves."

"*Peterſburg, March* 16. Gen. Sukatin, who commanded the troops in the expedition in Georgia, is returned. He had a very inſufficient number of men under his command to act in a country filled with mountains, marſhes, and narrow paſſes. He laid ſiege to a place wherein all the wealth of the country was ſhut up; having nothing but field-pieces with him, he battered it a long time in vain; and having loſt all his men by ſickneſs, famine, and forced marches, has brought back with him only twelve officers."

"*Otranto, March* 19. By accounts from Smyrna, Cara Oſman Ogloa, from whom the Porte has taken the government of that city, being ſummoned to Conſtantinople, has refuſed to go; and having heard that orders had been iſſued out to put him to death, he intends to declare himſelf an open enemy to the Porte, and act againſt it accordingly. His prudent and valiant behaviour has gained him the friendſhip of the Agas and Bachas of Natolia and Turcomania, who are all ready to declare him their chief; by which means he is enabled to bring 60,000 men into the field; and if he ſhould join himſelf to Aly Bey and Chick Dahir, the next accounts from Natolia may be of great importance."

POLAND.

"*Warſaw, March* 24. Thirty-two of the accomplices in the attempt againſt the life of the King on the 3d of November 1771, are ſummoned to appear at the tribunal of the diet within the term of ſix weeks and three days."

"*Warſaw, March* 24. The dietine was held here laſt Monday in the church of the Auguſtine friars. One of the members who was intoxicated, began to make a noiſe; but he was immediately obliged to retire; after which every thing was carried on with great tranquillity. Mr Skalſk, Burgrave of the Grod of Warſaw, was unanimouſly elected Marſhal; and after that began the election of nunciates for the general diet, when Mr Szamoſki, a learned civilian, and M. Staniſzewſki, judge of the diſtrict of Warſaw, were choſen. After this the declarations of the three allied powers were read, which will be delivered to the diet; then the citations of thoſe who were accuſed of regicide were alſo read; and, laſtly, a letter of the Biſhop, to recommend the choice of perſons qualified to fill the charge of nunciates to the diet in theſe critical circumſtances, was laid before them."

"*Warſaw, April* 10. The dietine, which was to have been held in the church of St Stephen, had aſſembled, and were proceeding to the choice of proper officers, when they were interrupted by the Auſtrian General Riupſeach, who at the head of a detachment of men entered the church, and informed the members, that he was commanded by his Imperial maſter not to ſuffer any diet or dietine, or any aſſembly, to be held in Warſaw, without the expreſs orders of the three powers who had poſſeſſed themſelves of the Poliſh kingdom. The dietine was therefore obliged to break up; but this ſtep has occaſioned much diſturbance."

"*Cracow, March* 7. Yeſterday, at noon, the Royal Poliſh chamber, which had been ſhut up ſoon after the Auſtrians entered this city, was re-eſtabliſhed in its ancient juriſdiction; and the Imperial chamber, which had been fixed ever ſince the diſmemberment of our dominions, withdrawn. The Auſtrian eagles, erected on the front of the building, were removed at the ſame time. This latter ſtep, which has taken place in conſequence of orders from Leopol, does not ſurpriſe us leſs than the former. The changes in the poſt-office, by the Auſtrian colonel Mitrowſki, have alſo been ſuppreſſed."

"*Dantzick, April* 1. The Pruſſian ſoldiers who are quartered in this city and its environs, are become extremely burthenſome to the inhabitants, as their numbers increaſe daily, and their inſo-

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lent behaviour heightens the evil greatly. Complaints are preferred to his Pruſſian Majeſty, but no anſwer has as yet been obtained."

"*Dantzick, April* 9. The Pruſſian reſident in this city received, the 6th inſtant, an order from the King of Pruſſia; in conſequence of which he gave orders to the Pruſſian inſpectors, eſtabliſhed in this and other ports on the Viſtula, not to ſtop any veſſel, whether native or foreign, either in coming in or going out, as from henceforth no other duties are to be exacted from any veſſels than what have hitherto been demanded."

"*Thorn, March* 19. A Pruſſian commiſſary hath again viſited our diſtrict. He delivers at each houſe a little book, for which he is paid three gros, wherein is mentioned how much ſalt muſt be taken for each perſon and for the cattle. — Our magiſtrate hath received a Pruſſian ſummons in writing, to repair to Marienwerder on the 16th of April, there to do homage, on pain of confiſcation of the city's poſſeſſions in our territory. We know not yet the reſolution of our magiſtrate on this ſubject."

"*Berlin, April* 6. His Pruſſian Majeſty has juſt ſent a peremptory order to the citizens of Thorn, in Poliſh Pruſſia, to ſend him a categorical anſwer in the ſpace of a month, whether they chuſe to own him for their ſovereign or not; and in order to enforce an anſwer to his will, he has ordered a body of 3000 men to march immediately for that city, and reinforce thoſe troops that are now there. If ſome great potentates do not intereſt themſelves in its favour, Thorn will in a ſhort time be as really enſlaved, as any under the dominion of that arbitrary monarch."

"*Warſaw, March* 21. The court of Peterſburg has ſent hither the declaration of its pretenſions on Poland; wherein it is repreſented, that for ſixty years paſt the Poles have incroached upon the Ruſſian territories on the ſide of Lithuania, notwithſtanding the ſaid court eſtabliſhed the colony of New Servia on that of the republic; and lately they (the Poles) ſeized 250 Greek churches in the Ukrain, after impriſoning fifty-two prieſts of the ſame religion, to force them to paſs, with their pariſhioners, to the church of the ſchiſmatical Greeks, not united. They add, that the Poles have always kept the Ruſſian deſerters, the number of which amount to more than 300,000 perſons; that they peopled part of the Ukrain, which ought to have been unpeopled, as a barrier between the two ſtates; conſequently the Empreſs could not hope for any juſtice from the republic in the anarchy which they are in at preſent."

RUSSIA.

"*Peterſburg, March* 9. The intendant of the mines of Siberia hath ſent advice to the court, that ſeveral mines have been diſcovered in that province, three of which he opened; that there have already been extracted from them 45,000lb. of fine ſilver; and that it was hoped the others will not be leſs rich. In conſequence of which, the Empreſs hath ſent orders to work the latter immediately; and to recompenſe the intendant for the ſervices done by him to the kingdom, her Imperial Majeſty hath made him a preſent of a fine eſtate on the borders of the Dwina."

"*Peterſburg, March* 16. Upwards of 1400 perſons having died here of the ſmall pox laſt year, orders are iſſued, commanding the univerſal practice of inoculation.

SWEDEN.

"*Stockholm, March* 15. The diſtillers of grain having preſented a petition to the King, to obtain the liberty of diſtilling from that commodity, his Majeſty ordered the following anſwer to be given them: "That he will not acquieſce to a demand ſo prepoſterous, and ſo contrary to his intentions; that they who made it, deſerved to be puniſhed for ſo doing; but that his Majeſty, from his uſual clemency, is willing to pardon them this time."

"*Stockholm April* 22. His Swediſh Majeſty has given orders for repairing the harbour and docks where the royal navy is laid up at Carlſcroon, and likewiſe for running a mole 400 feet into the ſea, which is to be ſtrongly defended by ſeveral batteries of great guns; another bridge is to be built, in a much ſtronger manner than that which now joins the iſland of Carlſcroon to the coaſt of Blehing, and every other care is taken to make it one of the moſt ſecure and commodious harbours in the north of Europe."

"*Stockholm, April* 10. A reviſion of the Swediſh laws is now in agitation, and will very ſoon be put in execution. The King himſelf firſt propoſed this arduous

arduous taſk; and, though he has employed the chiefeſt men of the law in his dominions, has always perſonally preſided over it: and the wiſeſt alterations are ſaid to have originated from him, eſpecially in limiting and reſtricting his own prerogative, and leſſening the great power of the clergy and nobility, and likewiſe granting many freedoms and privileges to the burghers and peaſants."

GERMANY.

"*Vienna, March* 20. His Imperial Majeſty has ſent a letter, in his own hand-writing, to the King of Poland, in which he expreſſed himſelf nearly to the following effect.

"GREAT MONARCH, Shall I condole you on the death of your brother [165.], who am myſelf overwhelmed with grief on the ſame account? Did I poſſeſs but half that firmneſs of mind, and greatneſs of ſoul, of which you are maſter, and by which, in the courſe of many years, you have made yourſelf ſo famous, by ſo nobly withſtanding the many adverſe ſtrokes of fortune which have happened to you, I might pretend to it. It is true you have loſt a brother; — but I have loſt a hero, — a faithful miniſter, — and a wiſe counſellor. ——"

Preparations are ſtill making at court for his Imperial Majeſty's journey; and we hear that he is to ſet out for Tranſylvania and Wallachia, and not to touch at Poland at all. —— It is very remarkable, that Prince Poniatowſky, in his laſt moments, wrote the following letter to his Imperial Majeſty. "Great Sir, I write not this as your ſervant, or your miniſter, but as your dying friend and familiar. My laſt advice to you is, that you ſet not a foot in Poland. PONIATOWSKY."

A few minutes after the Prince had wrote the above letter, he expired. The receipt of it occaſioned ſeveral privy councils; the reſult of which was, the Emperor's deſiſting from his intended route."

UNITED PROVINCES.

"*Hague, March* 19. Mr Bankes, celebrated for his voyage to the South ſeas, together with the Hon. Charles Greville, ſecond ſon to the Earl of Warwick, are arrived at Rotterdam, and have aſſiſted at an aſſembly of the Batavian ſociety, who have conferred on them the title of correſpondents. The former of them propoſing to undertake a voyage towards the Arctic pole, to make diſcoveries, has already waited on the moſt conſiderable merchants and navigators, to deſire them to communicate to him ſuch diſcoveries and obſervations as have been made by them as far as the 84th degree north latitude; and has promiſed, in return, to communicate to them all ſuch diſcoveries as ſhall be made by him in the courſe of his enterpriſe."

ITALY.

"*Naples, March* 16. There was a very large converſation laſt night at my Lord Tylney's, of near 200 people, moſt of whom were at play in the different rooms, which are very large, and all as uſual with the doors open; when on a ſudden there was an inſtantaneous report in the rooms, equal to that of a cannon, and a moſt violent flaſh of lightning at the ſame moment, which diffuſed itſelf, not only in every room, but through the whole houſe, both above ſtairs and below, and every body thought the exploſion was in the room where they were: but the moſt providential and extraordinary thing of all was, that though there were ſo many people, not one of them received the ſlighteſt ſcratch; owing to the wires and the great gildings there were in the rooms; gold, it ſeems, being equal to the attraction of iron; as is evident by ſome of the fire having played upon a heap of gold that was lying before a gentleman dealing at Vingt-un, which did him no other harm, and only covered him with gold-duſt as fine as powder. Several had their hearing and ſight affected for ſome minutes, but ſoon recovered. The gilding was univerſally torn and blackened all round the houſe; but they cannot yet find out either where the lightning firſt entered, or where it made its exit. The conſternation was moſt certainly very great for ſome time, but I have not heard that any one has received any bad conſequences from the fright."

"*Rome, April* 3. At laſt the grand affair of the Jeſuits is determined. That ſociety is ſuppreſſed in all the Eccleſiaſtical State, in France, Spain, Portugal, the Two Sicilies, and in the dominions of the Infant Duke of Parma. Their General, Ricci, is diſmiſſed, and will be made a Biſhop. His Holineſs has granted a penſion to every profeſſed Jeſuit, out of the effects of the ſociety. The ſtudents and novices will be diſmiſſed.

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The bull of ſuppreſſion will be publiſhed this week, and the Pope will immediately grant a copy of it to any other ſovereign who will chuſe to make uſe of the ſame. — At the ſame time will be publiſhed the accommodation of the differences between the courts of Bourbon and the Holy See; to which laſt Avignon and Benevento will be reſtored; and the troops which occupy the latter of thoſe two places have received orders to be in readineſs to leave it."

"*London, April* 19. The new King of Sardinia has iſſued an edict, whereby he diſpenſes with the oaths uſual from the different towns and communities, &c. in his dominions, at the commencement of every reign; his Majeſty declaring in the ſaid edict, that it gave him more pleaſure to place his confidence in the love, zeal, and fidelity of his ſubjects, than in the parade of a vain formality, or even on the teſtimony of an oath."

SPAIN.

"*Alicant, Feb.* 27. The day before yeſterday an edict was publiſhed here, ordering all merchants, as well natives as foreigners, to keep their regiſters, or books of account, and to draw their bills of exchange, in the Spaniſh or Italian languages; and in caſe of refuſal to conform to the above order, they are to be fined for the firſt and ſecond offences, and for the third baniſhment, and confiſcation of their goods. The conſuls at this place have made repreſentations to the court on this matter, and we wait an anſwer with the greateſt impatience."

"*Madrid, March* 9. Freſh advices have been received from the Spaniſh dominions in South America, of a general diſaffection of the ſlaves, and native Indians, to the Spaniſh government in Chili, La Plata, Patagonia, the Amazons country, and all the moſt ſouthern parts of America; and meet with the greateſt ſucceſs againſt the Europeans, having (when the ſhip which brought the intelligence came away) burnt and deſtroyed five Spaniſh ſhips of war, and murdered the crews, whom they ſurpriſed by night in a harbour on the iſland of Chiloe. The Spaniſh miniſtry have therefore reſolved to ſend a conſiderable reinforcement of ſhips and men after the ſquadron which has lately ſailed from Cadiz for the South ſeas."

PORTUGAL.

"*Liſbon, Feb.* 28. The edict lately iſſued here by his Majeſty, for the honour of humanity, ſets forth, That a barbarous cuſtom having been introduced and continued in Algarve, and other provinces of this kingdom, relative to Negroes and Mulattoes, notwithſtanding ſome former decrees of the King, the pretended owners of them having perpetuated their ſlavery, under the pretence, that, according to the Civil law, a ſlave could not poſſibly be the mother of free children; and having multiplied this unhappy race of men by the means of an illicit commerce between the ſexes, the edict ordains, that all negroe ſlaves, meſtizos or whites, (for the Civil law, it ſeems, had given ſome inhuman maſters negreſſes fairer than themſelves), ſhall from henceforth have their liberty, if they can prove their mothers, grandmothers, or great-grandmothers, have lived in ſlavery; that thoſe whoſe mothers and grandmothers have been, or are ſlaves, ſhall continue ſuch till their deaths; and that henceforth all that ſhall be born ſhall be accounted free. The edict farther ſays, that they ſhall be capable of enjoying all ſorts of honours, dignities, and employments."

"*Liſbon, March* 23. The Luſitania, a Portugueſe ſhip of war, is juſt arrived here from Rio de Janeiro, in the Brazils, and brings advice of an action which happened between 1100 of European troops, under the command of the governor of St Sebaſtian, and a body of near 20,000 of the rebellious negroes and diſaffected natives of the country, in which the former were victorious, killing and wounding above 7000 of the rebels, but could take none priſoners, as 450 of the Europeans were killed, and 270 wounded. The battle was loſt on the ſide of the negroes for want of fire-arms and ammunition, as they defended themſelves with uncommon bravery till their powder and ſhot were expended, and then made an admirable retreat, notwithſtanding a briſk fire from ten field-pieces which the Portugueſe had."

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

"*Savanna, in Georgia, Jan.* 6. We are informed, that very lately ſome people belonging to this province, and South Carolina, going to view the Okonee lands, were met by ſome Creek Indians, one of whom having carried off a blanket from the white men, was fired at by one of the company named Auſtin; which

made him drop the blanket; and with the others getting behind trees, exchanged ſeveral ſhot with the white people; and Mr Martin of Ninety-ſix having received a bullet in his body, the Indians went off, and the wounded perſon ſoon expired, after being carried to a camp of the Cherokees, about twenty miles diſtant."

"*Charleſtown, South Carolina, Feb.* 8. We hear Sir James Wright, and the Hon John Stuart, Superintendent of Indian affairs, have received his Majeſty's final orders regarding the large tract of land propoſed to be ceded by the Indians for the payment of their debts to the traders; and that thoſe gentlemen propoſe holding a congreſs with the Cherokee and Creek Indians, ſome time in May or June next, to negotiate a ceſſion to his Majeſty of the ſaid lands; which, in that event, are to be added to the province of Georgia."

"*Boſton, Jan.* 28. Laſt week the Houſe of Repreſentatives voted the ſum of 300l. lawful money, to the Chief Juſtice of the ſuperior court of this province, and 250l. to each of the other judges, as a grant for their ſervices one year, to the 1ſt of January."

"*Boſton, Feb.* 8. Wedneſday laſt the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſent the following meſſage to the Governor.

"May it pleaſe your Excellency,

The Houſe of Repreſentatives having directed the ſecretary to inform them, whether you have been pleaſed to give your aſſent to the grants lately made to the juſtices of the ſuperior court of judicature, &c.; and it appearing that your Excellency had not done it; it is their requeſt, that you would be pleaſed to make known to them the difficulty (if any there be) in your Excellency's mind, which prevents your aſſenting to ſaid grants.

The people without doors are univerſally alarmed with the report, that ſalaries are fixed to the offices of the ſaid juſtices by order of the crown; and an unuſual delay to confirm the grants now made, is judged by this Houſe to be a ſufficient apology for this inquiry."

The Governor's anſwer.

"Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I have received information, that his Majeſty has been pleaſed to order, that ſalaries ſhall be allowed to the juſtices of the ſuperior court, and that ſuch ſalaries ſhall continue ſo long as thoſe juſtices ſhall reſide within the province, and whilſt they are abſent from it with his Majeſty's leave; but I have no information that any warrants for the payment of ſuch ſalaries have been iſſued: I therefore did not give an immediate aſſent to the grants which you have made for their ſervices the year paſt, as the warrants, if they ſhould hereafter be tranſmitted, may include part of the ſame time for which your grants are made; but thought it moſt adviſeable to conſider of ſome precaution to prevent all claim from the province, for any ſervices for which the juſtices may alſo be intitled to a ſalary from the King. I hope, therefore, a ſhort delay, which has been occaſioned by a regard to your intereſt, as well as by a ſenſe of my duty to his Majeſty, will not be thought unneceſſary.

T. HUTCHINSON.

Province Houſe, Feb. 4. 1773."

"*Boſton, Feb.* 18. Laſt Friday the following meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives was carried to the Governor.

"May it pleaſe your Excellency,

Your meſſage of the 4th inſtant informs this Houſe, that his Majeſty has been pleaſed to order, that ſalaries ſhall be allowed to the juſtices of the ſuperior court of this province.

We conceive, that no judge who has a due regard to juſtice, or even to his own character, would chuſe to be placed under ſuch an undue bias as they muſt be under, in the opinion of this Houſe, by accepting of and becoming dependent for their ſalaries upon the crown.

Had not his Majeſty been miſinformed with reſpect to the conſtitution and appointment of our judges, by thoſe who adviſed to this meaſure, we are perſuaded he would never have paſſed ſuch an order; as he was pleaſed to declare upon his acceſſion to the throne, that "he looked upon the independence and uprightneſs of the judges as eſſential to the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, as one of the beſt ſecurities of the rights and liberties of his ſubjects, and as moſt conducive to the honour of the crown." [xxiii. 159.]

Your Excellency's precaution to prevent all claim from the province for any ſervices, for which the juſtices may alſo be

be intitled to a ſalary from the King, is comparatively of very ſmall conſideration with us.

When we conſider the many attempts that have been made, effectually to render null and void thoſe clauſes in our charter upon which the freedom of our conſtitution depends, we ſhould be loſt to all public feeling ſhould we not manifeſt a juſt reſentment. We are more and more convinced, that it has been the deſign of adminiſtration, totally to ſubvert the conſtitution, and introduce an arbitrary government into this province: and we cannot wonder, that the apprehenſions of this people are thoroughly awakened.

We wait with impatience to know, and hope your Excellency will very ſoon be able to aſſure us, that the juſtices will utterly refuſe ever to accept of ſupport, in a manner ſo juſtly obnoxious to the diſintereſted and judicious part of the good people of this province; being repugnant to the charter, and utterly inconſiſtent with the ſafety of the rights, liberties, and properties of the people."

There were 91 members preſent when this meſſage was brought into the Houſe, and it paſſed by a majority of 81."

"*Boſton, Feb.* 25. Laſt week the Houſe of Repreſentatives, after the Governor had conſented to the grants to the judges of the ſuperior court for their ſervices the year paſt, voted the ſame ſums to the judges of the ſaid court for the year enſuing, to be paid quarterly; which vote was concurred to by his Majeſty's council. On Tueſday laſt his Excellency was pleaſed to ſend the following meſſage to both Houſes, viz.

"Gentlemen of the Council, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

The Secretary has laid before me the votes of the two Houſes for granting ſalaries to the juſtices of the ſuperior court for the current year, commencing the 1ſt of January, to be paid quarterly.

I have acquainted the Houſe of Repreſentatives with the information I have received, that his Majeſty has been pleaſed to allow ſalaries to the ſame juſtices ſo long as they ſhall reſide in the province, or be abſent with his Majeſty's leave; and I have no doubt that ſuch ſalaries were intended to commence before the firſt of January laſt.

As there has been no inſtance ſince the charter, of an allowance made to the judges for their ſervices until ſuch ſervices have been actually performed, and as thoſe grants are made to look forward, and were paſſed in ſo ſhort a time after the information I gave to the Houſe; my aſſent to them would carry with it the ſtrongeſt appearance of counteracting the King, whoſe ſervant I am.

Whilſt this difficulty continues, you cannot reaſonably expect I ſhould give my aſſent, and I am obliged to decline it. I will, however, tranſmit your votes, by the firſt opportunity, to be laid before his Majeſty, that I may receive the earlieſt ſignification of his royal pleaſure.

T. HUTCHINSON.

Council-Chamber, Feb. 23. 1773.

"*Boſton, Feb.* 25. On Friday the Governor ſent a meſſage to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, informing them, that the province-houſe is in a much more ruinous ſtate than when he recommended to them to make proviſion for the repairs of it the laſt ſeſſion of the general court [xxxiv. 508.]; and adds, "I am well aſſured that his Majeſty does not expect from me that any part of my ſupport ſhould be applied to the repairs of this houſe; and I have reaſon to think, that if you ſhall continue in your refuſal, (which I hope you will not), proviſion will be made for the decent reſidence of the Governor; and I do not thus repeatedly preſs you to make this proviſion for the ſake of my own future convenience, but from a real regard to the honour and intereſt of the province."

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

"*Whitehall, April* 6. The Earl of Dartmouth, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, has this day received a letter, dated Feb. 22. from Maj.-Gen. Dalrymple, commander in chief of his Majeſty's troops in the iſland of St Vincent, containing an account of the total reduction of the Caribbs; and incloſing the copy of a treaty entered into with the ſaid Caribbs, by which they ſubmit themſelves entirely to his Majeſty; and cede to his Majeſty a large tract of very valuable land.

Maj.-Gen. Dalrymple tranſmits the following returns of the loſs ſuſtained by his Majeſty's troops; and highly commends their activity, bravery, and patience, in the courſe of this difficult and fatiguing ſervice.

Return of the caſualties of the ſeveral regiments in St Vincent's, from the time of their taking the field againſt the Charibbee Indians, in September 1772, to the concluſion of the campaign the 20th of February 1773.

Killed: Lt-Col. Wahli, of the 31ſt regiment; Lieut. Darrah, of the 70th; Lieut. Gower, and Enſ. Mackay, both of the 14th; 3 ſerjeants, 65 rank and file, - -	72
Wounded: Capt. Stanton, and Lieut. Brown, both of the 14th; 8 ſerjeants, 73 rank and file, - -	83
Deſerted: 4 rank and file, -	4
Deceaſed: Capt. O'Hara, of the 14th; Enſ. Bruce, of the 70th; 8 ſerjeants, 100 rank and file, - -	110
Sick: 1 lieutenant colonel, 5 captains, 12 ſubalterns, 16 ſerjeants, 394 rank and file, - - -	428
Lond. gaz.	697

"*St Vincent's, Feb.* 27. On Wedneſday, the 17th inſt. a number of the Caribbs came into the grand camp at Maccaricau, and a treaty of peace and friendſhip was then concluded by his Excellency General Dalrymple on the part of his Britannic Majeſty, and by their Chiefs. [175.] *St Vinc. gaz.*

ENGLAND.

The royal aſſent was given to the following bills:

To theſe, by the King, April 1.

An act for defraying the charges of the pay and cloathing the militia in England, for one year, beginning March 25. 1773.

An act for further continuing two acts, 6° & 9° Geo. III. for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters, in his Majeſty's dominions in America.

An act to explain two acts of parliament, one 13° Geo. II. for naturalizing ſuch foreign Proteſtants, and others, as are ſettled, or ſhall ſettle, in any of his Majeſty's colonies in America; and the other 2° Geo. III. for naturalizing ſuch foreign Proteſtants as have ſerved, or ſhall ſerve, as officers, or ſoldiers, in his Majeſty's Royal American regiment, or as engineers in America.

An act for the more effectual execution of the criminal laws in the two parts of the united kingdom.

An act for preventing abuſes in the ſale of ſhares of Britiſh-built ſhips to foreigners.

An act to continue an act 6° Geo. III. "to regulate the loading of ſhips with coals, in the ports of Newcaſtle and Sunderland."

An act for repealing ſo much of an act 23° Geo. II. as relates to the preventing the ſtealing or deſtroying of turnips; and for the more effectually preventing the ſtealing or deſtroying of turnips, potatoes, cabbages, parſnips, peaſe, and carrots.

Nine bills relating to matters of police, and twenty-two private bills.—Of the former, five relate to roads, all in England; one is for making a navigable canal through ſeveral parithes in Cornwall; one is for eaſy recovery of ſmall debts in Exeter; and the remaining two are,

An act for deepening, cleanſing, and making more commodious, the harbour of Aberdeen; for erecting new piers and quays therein; and for regulating ſhips and veſſels trading into, and going out of, the ſaid harbour.

An act for deepening, cleanſing, and making more commodious, the harbours of the town of Greenock; for ſupplying the inhabitants with freſh and wholeſome water; and for paving, cleanſing, lighting, and watching, the ſtreets, and other public places, within the ſaid town.

Of the private bills, fourteen are for dividing and incloſing fields; and one is,

An act for veſting in John Earl of Hopetoun and his heirs, in fee-ſimple, certain lands, part of his entailed eſtate in the counties of Haddington and Fife; and for ſettling, in lieu thereof, other lands, lying contiguous to, and interſperſed with, the ſaid entailed eſtate.

And to theſe, by commiſſion, April 7.

An act to extend the proviſions of an act 6° Geo. III. "for the better preſervation of timber trees, and of woods and underwoods, and for the further preſervation of roots, ſhrubs, and plants," to poplar, alder, maple, larch, and hornbeam.

An act to incorporate certain perſons, therein named, and their ſucceſſors, with proper powers, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing one or more glaſs-manufactories within the kingdom of G. Britain; and for the more effectually ſupporting and conducting the ſame, upon an improved plan, in a peculiar manner, calculated for the caſting of large plate glaſs.

Twelve other bills, all relating to matters of police in England; ſix of which are road-bills; and one is for extending the navigation of the river Bure, in Norfolk.

And twenty-five private bills; none of which relate to Scotland. Sixteen of them are for dividing and incloſing fields, &c.; and one of them is for diſſolving the

the marriage of John Featherſton Bowerbank with Anne Jane Bonnett his now wife; and to enable him to marry again.

A general court was held at the Eaſt-India houſe, March 30. to ballot for the following queſtion, "That a committee of thirteen proprietors, not having leſs than 500l. ſtock each, which has ſtood in his name for ſix months, be appointed by ballot to conſider of proper regulations for the better management of the affairs of the Eaſt-India company at home, whereof five to be a quorum; and the following gentlemen were choſen, Meſſ. Gordon, Dodwell, Dempſter, Potter, Orme, Elliot, Smith, Gregory, Johnſton, Huſſey, Fitzgerald, Crabb, and Fowles.

On a petition from the merchants of London, an order of council was iſſued, of date April 7. taking off the quarantine on all ſhips coming directly from any of the ports of Spain in the Mediterranean, Minorca, and Gibraltar, under the ſame conditions as thoſe coming from or through the Mediterranean. [161.]

At a court of common council of the city of London, held March 16. Mr Ald. Sawbridge moved, That the ſum of 2000l. be directed to be paid out of the chamber of this city, for allowing a bounty of 4s. a-quarter, for the firſt 20,000 quarters of foreign wheat, of a certain quality, that ſhall be imported into the port of London, betwixt the laſt day of March and the 30th of June next; which motion was agreed to March 25. In conſequence whereof, the bounty was claimed for importing four cargoes of wheat from Rotterdam; 800 quarters April 16. 540 quarters April 19. and 316 quarters and 89 quarters April 20.

A motion was made to the Commons by L. North, April 6. that there be a call of the Houſe on the 26th: which being agreed to, the Speaker was deſired to give proper notice thereof to all the members reſident in G. Britain. Accordingly each of the ſheriffs of London and Middleſex received the following letter.

"*Houſe of Commons, April 7. 1773.*

SIR, I am commanded by the Houſe of Commons to acquaint you, that you are, immediately upon the receipt of this, to ſummon the repreſentatives of your county, and boroughs within the ſame, to attend their ſervice in parliament on Monday the 26th day of this inſtant April; the Houſe of Commons intending to proceed with the utmoſt ſeverity againſt ſuch of their members as ſhall then neglect to attend the ſervice of the Houſe: And you are to give me an account of the receipt of this, and what you have done therein, upon pain of incurring the diſpleaſure of the ſaid Houſe. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant, FLETCHER NORTON."

The ſheriffs ſummoned the ſeveral repreſentatives for London, Middleſex, and Weſtminſter, and ſent the following letter to the Speaker.

"SIR, In conſequence of your direction to us in the name of the Houſe of Commons, we have given the proper notice to

Sir Robert Ladbroke, Kt, the Rt Hon. Thomas Harley, and Barlow Trecothick, Eſq; repreſentatives of London. [Sheriff Oliver is himſelf the fourth member for [xxxii. 460.] London.]

John Wilkes, Eſq; and John Glynn, Eſq; Knights of the ſhire for the county of Middleſex.

And to Earl Percy, and Sir Robert Bernard, Bt, repreſentatives of Weſtminſter.

We have the honour to be, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervants,

RICHARD OLIVER, } Sheriffs.
WATKIN LEWES, }

In conſequence of that ſummons, Mr Wilkes wrote a letter to the Speaker; and Mr Reynolds, late Mr Wilkes's under-ſheriff, having applied on Saturday the 24th to the Petty-Bag office, for Mr Wilkes's certificate as one of the knights of the ſhire for the county of Middleſex, Mr Charles Frewen ſhewed him the return to that office altered by the Houſe of Commons, by the eraſure of Mr Wilkes's name, and the inſertion of that of Mr Luttrell.

Mr Wilkes, however, in perſon, went to the proper rooms at the Houſe of Commons, and demanded to be ſworn, which the commiſſioners applied to refuſed. Mr Wilkes then deſired a member to ſtate the facts to the Houſe; and wrote the following paper to Mr Glynn.

"Mr Wilkes complains againſt Mr Frewen, deputy-clerk of the crown, for refuſing him the proper certificate as one of the knights of the ſhire for the county of Middleſex, and againſt Mr Stracey, one of the clerks of the office where the members are uſually ſworn, who informed Mr Wilkes, that in the courſe of office

fice no member can be ſworn, who is elected ſince the general election, without producing a certificate of ſuch election from the clerk of the crown. JOHN WILKES."

Mr Glynn, on receiving this paper, moved, That Mr Wilkes ſhould be called in to make good his complaint againſt Mr Frewen; which paſſed in the negative, 225 againſt 124.

While the members who divided in favour of Serjeant Glynn's motion were in the lobby, encouraged by the fullneſs of the Houſe, the friends of Mr Wilkes applied to Sir George Saville to renew his motion relative to the rights of election: which he readily agreed to; and that motion being ſeconded by Mr Dowdeſwell, brought on a very warm debate, which ended in a diviſion of the Houſe; when the numbers were, for the motion 151, againſt 201, majority in favour of the miniſtry 50. —— The call of the Houſe was put off to Monday May 3.

On the 22d of April ſeventeen ſhips of the line were ordered to be victualled and manned with all poſſible expedition; and a royal proclamation was iſſued of that date, for encouraging ſeamen and landmen to enter themſelves on board his Majeſty's ſhips of war; promiſing the following bounties to ſuch as ſhall voluntarily enter themſelves on or before the 31ſt of May, viz. 3l. to every able ſeaman fit for the ſervice, not above fifty nor under twenty years of age, 2l. to every ſuch ordinary ſeaman, and 20s. to every ſuch able-bodied landman not above thirty-five nor under twenty years of age; ſuch reſpective ſums to be paid them immediately after they ſhall have been three time muſtered.

The ſame day, at eight o'clock at night, Vice-Adm. Pye arrived at Portſmouth, and hoiſted his flag on board the Baſſleur. He ordered all the ſhips in commiſſion to take on board ſix months proviſions, to complete their full complement of men, and get ready for ſea with all poſſible expedition. In conſequence of which orders, lieutenants from every ſhip went immediately to London to open houſes of rendezvous. Orders were likewiſe given to enter marines, and augment that corps to the full complement.

In Latham coal-works, in Lancaſhire, was found, March 16. a large toad, as big as a rat, alive, in a ſolid coal 180 feet under ground. On being expoſed to the air, it inſtantly died.

To the author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Edinburgh*, 1773.

IN anſwer to Lord Hailes's firſt queſtion [120.], (viz. What evidence is there that *caſtrum puellarum* means *Edinburgh?*), I beg leave to ſuggeſt the following as one. — We are told by John of Wallingford, *(apud Gale, t. 1. p. 540.)*, that King Athelſtan gave his ſiſter Orgiva in marriage to Sictric, a Daniſh chieftain, and for her ſake beſtowed upon him all the country between the river Tees and *Edinburgh*, with the title of King. The ſame writer, a little after, (p. 543.), acquaints us, that when the Engliſh dominions were divided between the brothers Edwi and Edgar, this laſt had, for his ſhare, Eſſex, Norfolk, the kingdoms of Mercia, Deira, and Bernicia, with Lothian as far as *Caſtellum Puellarum*. Now the ſame place which is called *Edinburgum* in the firſt of theſe paſſages, appears plainly to be called *Caſtellum Puellarum* in the laſt; and in both theſe paſſages this place is repreſented as the northern boundary of the Engliſh territories in Britain. — I have no more time at preſent to beſtow on theſe inquiries, being much engaged in others.

I am, &c. R. H.

MARRIAGES.

April 5. At Edinburgh, George Buchan of Kello, Eſq; to Miſs Anne Dundas, daughter of Robert Dundas of Arniſton, Eſq; Lord Preſident of the court of Seſſion.

5. At Edinburgh, Andrew Cowan of Kirkaldy, Eſq; to Miſs M'Gill of the ſame place.

12. At Dundee, Robert Graham of Fintrie, Eſq; to Miſs Peggy Mylne, ſecond daughter of Thomas Mylne, of Mylneſield, Eſq;

15. At Edinburgh, Alexander Murray, Eſq; younger of Murrayfield, Advocate, to Miſs Katharine Lindſay, ſecond daughter of the deceaſed Sir Alexander Lindſay of Evelick, Bt.

22. At Slains Caſtle, Charles Gordon, Eſq; of Wardhouſe, to Miſs Boyd, daughter of the Hon. Charles Boyd, brother to the Earl of Errol.

BIRTHS.

April 5. At Hanover, the Princeſs, conſort of the Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, lieutenant-general in the ſervice of that electorate, and governor of Lunenburg, delivered of a princeſs.

6. At

6. At Edinburgh, Mrs Douglaſs younger of Tillwhilly, of a ſon. [165.]

8. At London, the Hon. Mrs Stewart, of a ſon.

14. At Preſtonfield, Lady Dick, wife of Sir Alexander Dick of Preſtonfield, Bt, of a ſon.

In Ireland, the Dutcheſs of Leinſter, of a ſon.

21. At London, the Counteſs of Dartmouth, of a ſon, being the eighth ſon in ſucceſſion, and all alive.

23. At Maſterfield, Perthſhire, the Hon. Mrs Rollo, of a ſon and heir.

24. At Durie-houſe, Mrs Gibſon of Durie, of a ſon.

P. S. May 1. At Edinburgh, the Counteſs of Moray, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

At Indian creek, near Williamſburgh, in Virginia, Mr William Wootten, aged 111. He ſerved in the militia in every reign from Charles II. to George II. and bore arms when his preſent Majeſty was proclaimed.

Jan. At Croſs-creek, in North Carolina, Lieut. Donald Macdonald, late of the 105th regiment of foot, and formerly merchant in Edinburgh.

Feb. 24. At Bruſſels, Joſeph Marſhall, Eſq; well known by his travels through the northern parts of Europe.

At Venice, in the 77th year of his age, Cardinal John Molino, a Noble Venetian, who was raiſed to the purple by Pope Clement XIII.

March. In Swiſſerland, two twin brothers, aged 81 years each. They were born eight hours diſtant from each other, and died about the ſame time. They married on the ſame day. But what was moſt extraordinary was, that their way of thinking and acting was the ſame, and one never was afflicted with an illneſs that the other did not encounter a few hours after. One has left eight children, and the other forty-three children and grandchildren, all males.

Mr Devereux Bowley, one of the people called Quakers. He has left by his will 6000 l. to the London hoſpital; 6000 l. to the Quakers charity-ſchool, Clerkenwell; 3000 l. to St Luke's hoſpital; 1000 l. to St Thomas's; and 500 l. to each of the Quakers meetings in London; beſides many ſmall legacies.

18. Peter Bennet of Tinmouth, aged 107, a Chelſea penſioner ever ſince 1706.

24. At his palace in Seville, in the 117th year of his age, Francis Anthony de Solis, Cardinal of the Roman church, and Archbiſhop of Seville.

April 2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Balmain, wife of James Balmain, Eſq; ſolicitor of the exciſe, and daughter of the late Sir James Johnſtone of Weſterhall, Bt. [165.]

2. At Montpelier, James Stevenſon-Rogers, Eſq; clerk to the high court of admiralty, Edinburgh.

2. At Colcheſter, Sir Richard Bacon, premier Baronet of England.

2. At Barningham, Mrs Clarkſon, aged 112. She could read the ſmalleſt print, without ſpectacles, to the laſt.

2. At Brunſwick, the Princeſs Amelia Louiſa Charlotte Dorothea, grand-daughter of the Duke of Brunſwick.

At Gogmagog, near Cambridge, Francis Helme, a labouring man, aged 109.

4. At Tammore, in the 90th year of his age, Robert Grant, Eſq; of Tammore.

4. At Logie-Buchan, in the 74th year of his age, and 47th of his miniſtry, Mr John Roſſie, miniſter of that pariſh.

5. At his houſe at Springfield, near Edinburgh, in the 85th year of his age, John Macnachtane, Eſq; of Macnachtane, formerly in the ſervice of the cuſtoms, one of the inſpectors-general of the out-ports; which office he reſigned ſome years ago, on account of his great age. This gentleman was the laſt male deſcendent, in a direct line, of the ancient family of the Macnachtanes, chiefs or chieftains of that once numerous clan; and there is no ſurviving iſſue. [iv. 414.]

5. At Canterbury, John Forbes, Eſq; formerly a Captain in the navy.

6. At Edinburgh, in the 70th year of his age, Mr John Smith, ſenior, merchant in Brechin.

6. At Elgin, Mrs Anderſon, ſpouſe of Robert Anderſon of Linkwood, Eſq;

7. At London, Thomas Hay Drummond, Eſq; eldeſt ſon and heir of the Archbiſhop of York.

8. At Edinburgh, William M'Ghie of Balmahagie, Eſq; merchant in Edinburgh.

8. At Brompton, aged 104, Mrs Watſon, who formerly kept the Bell alehouſe in the Old Bailey.

10. Mr George Campbell miniſter of Botriphney, in the 76th year of his age, and 50th of his miniſtry.

10. At Carliſle, in an advanced age, Capt. Haig, who had been many years in the Guinea trade from Briſtol, in the former part of his life. He had acquired a large fortune with a fair character, the bulk of which devolves upon James Haig, Eſq; of Bimerſide, near Kelſo.

11. At Milliken, Col. William Napier of Culcreuch. He has left a widow, and a ſon and daughter.

11. At Lewes, in Suſſex, Sir Francis Scott, Lord Napier.

12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Fleming, ſpouſe of Mr Robert Fleming, printer in Edinburgh.

15. At Stone, in Staffordſhire, Mrs Anne Walder, aged 107.

17. At

17. At Cambridge, Mrs Wiltshire. Six days before her death she was delivered of two children. The next day her husband, who kept the King's-Head, died; the day following, the two children died, and were buried in the same grave with their father; and three days after Mrs Wiltshire died.

18. At Datchet, near Windsor, Thomas Needham, Esq; eldest son of Lord Kilmurry, and captain of a company in the third regiment of foot-guards.

18. At Bruton Abbey in Somersetshire, of a paralytic disorder, John Berkley, Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, P. C.

19. In Clifford's inn, Mr Hales, aged 104.

20. At Tottenham, Mrs Coape. She has left 100 l. to the Presbyterian independent fund; 100 l. each to the funds for widows and orphans of Dissenting ministers; and 100 l. to the Orphan-school at Hoxton.

21. At Edinburgh, Mrs Meason, wife of Gilbert Meason, Esq;

22. The lady of the Archbishop of York.

26. John Campbell, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea hospital.

27. At Irvine, Mr Charles Bannatyne, minister of that place.

28. At Hamilton, Mr Alexander Sime, one of the magistrates of that place.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

April 17. The King has been pleased to constitute Sir Charles Townley, Kt. (Clarenceux King of Arms), a Principal King of English Arms, and a Principal Officer of Arms of the Noble Order of the Garter, and to grant unto the said Sir Charles Townley that office which is commonly called Garter, and also the name Garter, with the style, liberties, preeminences, and commodities, belonging and anciently accustomed to the said office, vacant by the death of Stephen Martin Leake, Esq; late Garter.

War-office, April 10.

1st Royal reg. of dragoons: Henry Andrew Cavil, Gent. is appointed to be Cornet, vice Henry George Liddel; by purchase.

Queen's reg. of dragoons: Sir Nathaniel Dukinfield, Bt. to be Cornet, vice John Vavasor, preferred; by purchase.

1st Coldstream reg. of foot-guards: Richard Bennett Lloyd, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Nicholas Eveleigh; by purchase.

3d reg. of foot-guards: Robert Johnstone, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Sir William Maxwell, Bt. by purchase.

Ditto: Robert Wright (Clerk) to be Chaplain, vice George Bruce; by purchase.

7th reg. of foot: Ens. Samuel Cleaveland (of the 14th reg. of foot) to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Stuart, preferred; by purchase.

10th reg. of foot: Robert Bourne, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Fortescue, deceased.

31st reg. of foot: Robert Kingscote, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Charles Mason, preferred; by purchase.

51st reg. of foot: Ens. John Judkin Butler to be Lieutenant, vice Francis Dobbs; by purchase.

Ditto: Alexander Montgomery Cunninghame, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Judkin Butler; by purchase.

From other papers, &c.

Major Grant, Member for Kirkwall, &c. in the room of Col. Mackay, who vacated his seat, by accepting of a place.

Directors of the East-India company, the numbers on the ballot declared April 8.

Peter Lascelles	* C. Chambers
Hen. Savage	* Rich. Hall
Hen. Fletcher	John Michie
Peter Ducane	Geo. Tatem
Ed. Wheeler	* J. Harrison
Wil. Devaines	H. C. Boulton
* Fred. Pigou	* T. Bates Rous
Benj. Booth	* J. Smith, jun.
Jos. Hurlock	* Sam. Peach
* J. Woodhouse	* Jos. Sparks
* Wil. James	* J. Hawkesworth
Cha. Boddam	D. Wier, Esqs.

N. B. *Those marked with* * *are new ones.*

The Edinburgh bill of burials for April 1773.

Within the city	Males 26, Fem. 37	63	86. Decr. 25.	
In the West-kirk-yard	Males 8, Fem. 15	23		

Age.			N°	Diseases.		N°
Under		2	30	Aged	—	4
Between	2 &	5	6	Bowelhive	—	5
	5 &	10	4	Chincough	—	3
	10 &	20	6	Childbed	—	1
	20 &	30	7	Consumption	—	39
	30 &	40	5	Draughts	—	1
	40 &	50	9	Fever	—	29
	50 &	60	8	Gravel	—	2
	60 &	70	6	Measles	—	2
	70 &	80	3	Nerves	—	1
	80 &	90	2	Small pox	—	8
	90 &	100	0	Suddenly	—	1
				Teething	—	8

Edinburgh, May 18. 1773. Oat meal, 1 s. 1 d. Bear-meal, 8 d. 2 f. Peafe-meal, 9 d.

Prices of grain at Haddington, May 7. 1773.

	Best.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	25 s. 0 d.	24 s. 0 d.	22 s. 6 d.
Bear,	22 s. 2 d.	21 s. 6 d.	19 s. 4 d.
Oats,	16 s. 0 d.	15 s. 0 d.	13 s. 2 d.
Peafe,	16 s. 2 d.	15 s. 6 d.	14 s. 3 d.